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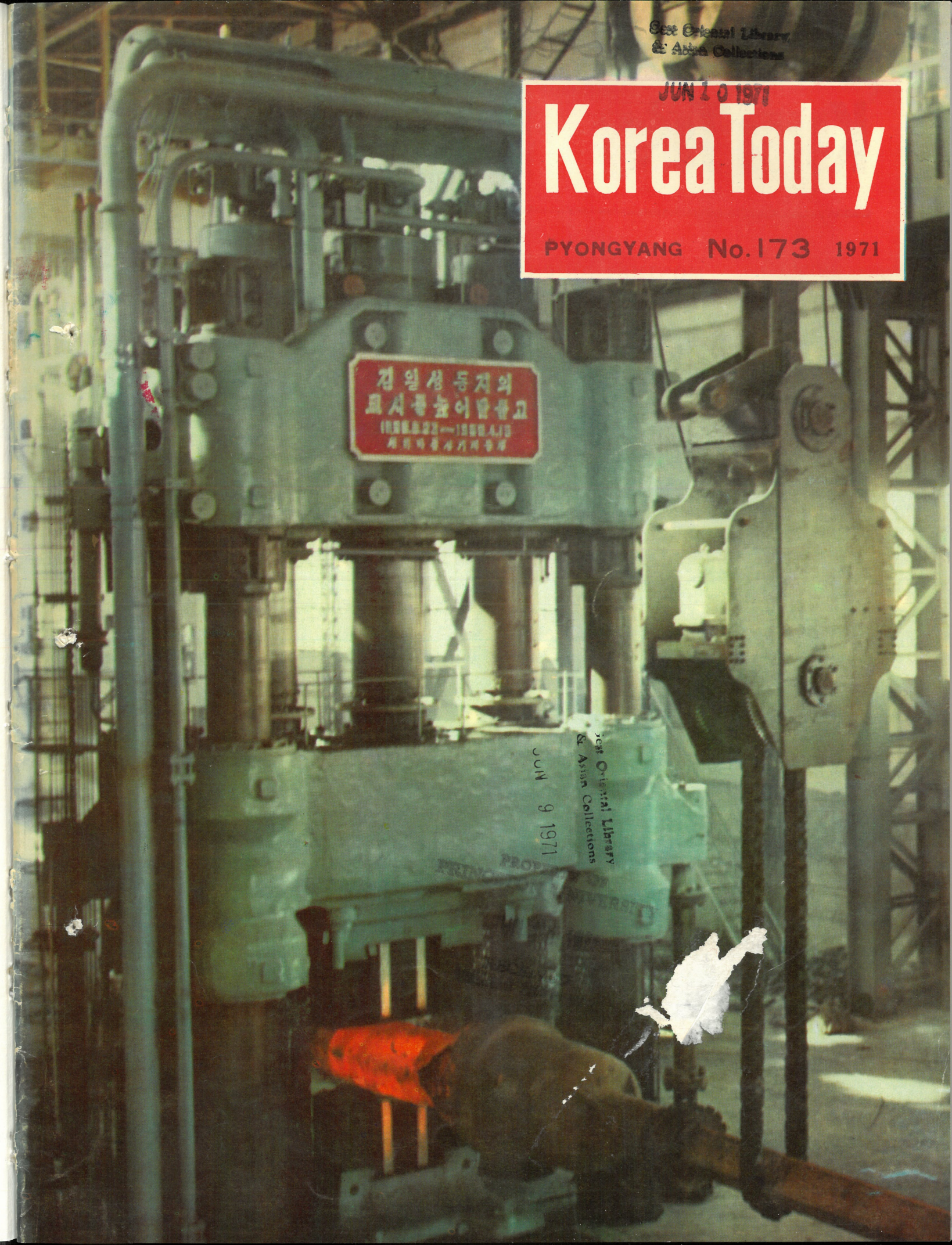
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FRONT COVER: The 6,000-ton press, born of our independent national economy, displays a great power in the mass production of large-sized equipment needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding

BACK COVER: Thanks to the vigorous acceleration of the electrification of railways the major trunk lines have been mainly electrified in our country



New Year Address of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of Our Party and the 40 Million Korean People

Comrades,
Dear fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters,

We see out 1970, a year full of great victories and historic events, and hail the New Year 1971 with new hopes and valorous fighting spirit.

Greeting the New Year, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, extend warm congratulations and greetings to you comrades and all the Korean people.

The year 1970 was a very significant year in the development of our Party and our revolution and a year of great victories when brilliant successes were registered in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work of our people.

Last year we successfully held the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea amid the great enthusiasm and excitement of the entire people, amid the unreserved trust of all the working masses in our Party and unanimous support and encouragement of our friends. The Congress summed up the great victories our people won in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work under the revolutionary banner of the *Juche* idea, Marxist-Leninist ideology; announced to the world the conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state; and definitely demonstrated the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the whole Party based on the unitary ideology of the Party. The Congress also put forward a new fighting programme for expediting the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution, and showed our people the road to a still more brilliant victory. Through the Party Congress, the fighting capacity of our Party was further augmented, its authority among the people and the people's trust in it increased incomparably, and the unity and solidarity between the Party and the popular masses became more indestructible.

Last year, our people honoured the Party Congress with brilliant labour feats and registered great successes in all fields of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding, by displaying infinite fidelity to the Party and a high degree of patriotic devotion. All the working people of our country who turned out in the last charge to carry into reality the grand programme of socialist construction set forth at the Fourth Congress of our Party, dashed forward vigorously at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, and captured all the heights of the Seven-Year Plan, thus accomplishing the historic task of socialist industrialization with brilliance. An independent, modern industry has been built in our country and the rural economy and all other fields of the national economy definitely put on the basis of modern technique. Along with the rapid development of industry and agriculture, science and culture have developed in full efflorescence, our towns and countryside taken on a more beautiful look and the life of the working people further improved.

Last year, we energetically pushed ahead with defence upbuilding to cope with the tense situation in which the enemy intensified manoeuvres of aggression and new war provocation, and further strengthened the country's defence potentials. As a result, we have reliably defended the security of the fatherland and the people, smashing the incessant military provocation manoeuvres of the enemy at every step.

Our people, inspired by the great prospect spread by the Party Congress, are now in high spirits, working new miracles and innovations day by day on all fronts of socialist economic construction and defence upbuilding.

All the victories and successes gained by us last year prove the correctness and immortal vitality of the policies of our Party; they are the fruition of the heroic struggle of our people who, under the leadership of the Party, march forward continuously and vigorously

along the only road indicated by the Party without yielding to difficulties.

Looking back on 1970 which will write a brilliant page in the history of the fatherland, I extend warm felicitations and thanks to our heroic working class, co-operative farmers, scientists, technicians, educationists, medical workers, writers, artists, functionaries of the Party and government bodies and of the economic institutions and working people's organizations, and all the working people who have made creditable achievements on all the fronts of socialist construction.

I also extend wholehearted thanks and congratulations to the valiant officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Garrison, public security men, Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the Red Young Guardsmen who are firmly guarding the defence line of our fatherland and reliably defending the gains of socialism and the happy life of our people.

Comrades,

This year, too, we are greeting the New Year with our territory bisected and our nation split due to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea.

The South Korean people are courageously struggling for democratic freedom, national independence and the unification of the country, defying the enemy's fascist suppression and terrorism. The struggle has been gradually gaining in scope and becoming organized, and in the course of this struggle, the class awakening of the workers, peasants and other sections of the masses of the people has been further heightened and the South Korean revolutionary forces are growing continuously.

I extend active support and encouragement to the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the South Korean revolutionaries, patriotic democratic figures, youth and students and the entire South Korean people that are gallantly fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges under the indescribably difficult and arduous circumstances, and wish them greater success in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle in the New Year.

I also extend New Year's warm congratulations and greetings to our 600,000 compatriots in Japan and the entire functionaries of the Chongryon who are fighting for democratic, national rights and for the unification of the country and to all our overseas compatriots and wish them great success in their future struggle.

I, in the name of the entire Korean people, offer New Year's greetings and militant encouragement to the peoples of the socialist countries, the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the whole world and all the peace-loving people of the world fighting for the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolution-

ary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Comrades,

Today we are confronted with a heavy yet honourable task—to carry out the programmatic tasks set by the historic Fifth Congress of our Party. When these tasks are fulfilled, our country will turn into a still richer and stronger socialist state, the life of our people become more affluent in all respects and a radical change take place in the onward movement of our people towards socialism and communism.

The New Year 1971 is the first year in bringing into practice the grand programme for socialist construction put forward at the Fifth Congress of our Party; from this year, we begin a fruitful struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan. Well begun is half done, as it is said, and whether to successfully carry out the Six-Year Plan as a whole or not largely depends upon how the first battle of this year is fought. The whole Party and all the state and economic institutions, enterprises, working people's organizations, workers, peasants, scientists, technicians and the entire people should turn out as one in the struggle for victoriously fulfilling the national economic plan for this year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan, and effect another great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction.

First of all, we must see to it that this year the technical innovation movement is vigorously unfolded in every branch of the national economy to further accelerate the development of the productive forces of the country and ease the arduous labour of the working people, and that efforts are concentrated on mechanization in the coal industry, to begin with.

The mechanization of operation in collieries is not only an important task for freeing the workers in this field from heavy labour, but also a weighty task for giving a fuller satisfaction to the increasing demand of the national economy for coal. We must see to it that this year the entire Party concentrates efforts on the coal industry and that the engineering industry, metal industry and all other branches of the national economy give active support to the coal industry to bring about a decisive advance in the mechanization and comprehensive mechanization of operations in collieries.

This year we must direct great efforts to the development of the ferrous metallurgical industry to meet satisfactorily the ever-growing demands of all branches of economic construction and defence upbuilding for iron and steel. The output of pig iron at the existing blast furnaces should be increased markedly by augmenting the output of iron ores more quickly and improving the preliminary processing of raw materials, and the variety and standards of rolled steel be greatly expanded and the production of goods of second-stage metal pro-

cessing be further developed.

In the domain of the chemical industry the existing production capacity should be utilized to the maximum so that a greater quantity of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals is turned out and supplied to the countryside and the output of chemical fibres, synthetic resins and many other chemical products needed in light industry is rapidly increased. In the building-materials industry the newly-built or expanded cement factories should be operated to full capacity to markedly increase the production of cement.

Particularly, the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the technical revolution, which is the central task of the Six-Year Plan, depends largely on the engineering industry. In the engineering industry the output of various machine tools should be increased to the maximum and more and better equipment needed in the building of factories produced. Ships needed in fisheries and transport should be mass-produced, and stress should be put on the production of heavy-duty lorries and large-sized bulldozers and excavators required in the mines. And new farm machines needed in the countryside should be manufactured in a big way.

To decisively improve the quality of popular consumption goods and speedily shore up the daily-necessaries and food-processing industries is one of the important tasks which we should tackle this year. In particular, guidance and support to local industry should be strengthened so that the numerous local industry factories including those factories built last year as presents to the Party Congress, may pay off and various good-quality consumer goods needed for the people's life may be turned out in a greater quantity.

Our Red fishermen are making new innovations in fishing every day. Only in a month, last December, more than 300,000 tons of fish were caught; there was wrought the miracle of catching over 18,000 tons a day at the maximum. I warmly congratulate the Red fishermen of the Party who have registered innovative results in fishing.

The workers in the domain of fisheries should continue to conduct energetic fishing operations for greater fish catch and, in particular, should take measures for processing all the fish caught without the least spoilage. The work of processing fish such as freezing, salting, drying and canning should be done on a mass scale, timely transportation of fish be organized thoroughly to provide more fish to the working people.

This year, too, we should continue to direct great efforts to the development of the rural economy.

In agriculture a fresh innovation should be made this year again in all its branches includ-

ing the grain production through the vigorous promotion of the technical revolution in the countryside without slackening even in the slightest degree the intensity that brought about a good harvest last year.

The great reserve for increased grain production lies in dry-field irrigation and early transplantation of rice. All possibilities should be geared to the speedy expansion of the area of irrigated dry-fields, more cold-bed seedlings planted, tractor drivers brought to have a higher sense of responsibility, and thus rice transplantation wound up by May 25. At the same time, good seeds suited to each region should be sown by strictly observing the principle of the right crop to the right plot, rural labour concentrated on farming, the drive for compost production activated, and especially, the immediate preparations for this year's farming made in a thoroughgoing manner.

The livestock output should be augmented by waging a vigorous struggle for intensification and modernization of animal husbandry, fruit production should be boosted through an efficient cultivation and tending of orchards, and a thorough measure taken for the storage and processing of fruit.

To ease the tension on transportation is a very urgent task for stepping up the economic construction of the country at the present stage. This year we should direct the whole-Party, all-people attention to the development of communications and transport, railway transport in particular, onto a higher plane.

In the domain of railway transport main efforts should be exerted this year for the maximum increase of traffic capacity of the existing railways by unfolding an active struggle to bring the effect of railway electrification into full play and shorten the stoppage-time of wagons and, in the meantime, the construction of new railway lines should be energetically pushed forward.

Besides, new ship routes should be laid, ports and harbours built up well for rapid development of water transport; the actual working rate of motor vehicles raised and their transport organized rationally to increase freight turnover of automobiles.

An important task confronting the domain of capital construction is to carry through the Party's policy of concentrative construction. This year, in the domain of capital construction efforts should be directed to the construction of the ten major objects—Sodusu Power Station, Pukchang Thermal-Power Station, Unggi Thermal-Power Station, an oil refinery, the steel and rolling workshops of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the roasting oven and reduced ball ore workshops of the Hwanghae Iron Works, a synthetic rubber factory, Ryangchaek Engineering Plant, May Textile Mill, September Textile Mill, Sinpo Port, and Ryukdae Shipyard—and other

important objects construction of which was already started, and their construction period shortened. At the same time, such a phenomenon as to rely only on the state and the centrally-controlled industry for building materials should be done away with and the production of bricks, tiles and various other building materials be widely organized in all localities to build dwelling houses, schools and other buildings with local building materials. The designing branch should eliminate waste in designing and ensure timely designing needed in construction.

In all other branches of the national economy, too, fresh innovations should be made and still greater victories be won.

While stepping up socialist economic construction to the fullest extent, we should continue to direct efforts to the boosting of national defence capabilities so that we may cope with the invasion of the enemy at any time.

The major task of the war industry is to overfulfil all targets of munitions production and supply more and better weapons to the People's Army.

The People's Army should increase its fighting efficiency in every way and maintain full combat readiness by strengthening combat and political training.

The Red Worker-Peasant Militiamen and the Red Young Guardsmen, while fulfilling their economic and revolutionary tasks in exemplary manner, should always keep a stand-by and ready posture by intensifying combat and political training.

Along with this, defence works should be completed quickly at the front and in the rear in order to more thoroughly fortify the whole country and the work of securing the reserves of strategical materials be pushed ahead energetically.

The task confronting us this year is very difficult and immense; it requires a tense struggle of the whole Party and people.

Workers, peasants, working intellectuals and the entire people should bravely surmount all sorts of difficulties and obstacles in their way by further displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, make uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance and unfold a powerful struggle for maximum thrift and increased production in all branches and units of the national economy.

The youth, who as a shockbrigade in socialist construction always take the lead in carrying out difficult and arduous work, should continuously lead the van in the first year battle for the Six-Year Plan, too. In particular, they should actively introduce new techniques and the achievements of modern sciences in production to accelerate the development of the country's productive forces and become pace-makers in the technical innovation movement for eman-

icipating the working people from arduous labour.

All the scientists and technicians should solve energetically the technical problems arising in construction and production. New techniques should be actively introduced especially in the branches of metallurgical, chemical and machine-building industries.

It is the most important task confronting all the branches of the national economy to ease the strained labour situation. The allocation of labour force should be done properly, production organized minutely, and strict order established, so that labour force may be economized to the utmost and the waste of even the labour of a man prevented.

An important guarantee for the successful fulfilment of the national economic plan for this year and for a new upsurge of socialist construction lies in the elevation of the level of guidance of the leading functionaries.

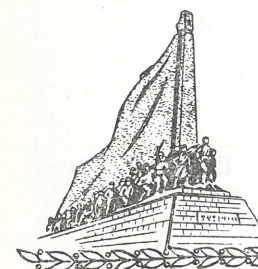
The leading personnel of the state and economic institutions and enterprises should thoroughly embody the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in all their work, decisively raise their level of economic management in conformity with the demands of the Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system, scrupulously map out quarterly, monthly and daily plans of struggle in every field and unit and skilfully arrange organizational work for carrying them out without fail. Especially, we should decisively intensify the struggle for enhancing the political, ideological, technical and practical qualifications of cadres.

Continuously upholding the slogan, "Let us all Party members study," we should thoroughly establish a revolutionary trait of study among cadres and make the year of 1971 a year for raising the qualifications and leading capacity of cadres to a higher plane.

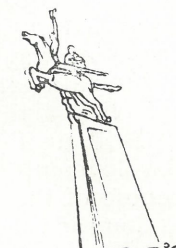
We should continue to vigorously carry on the ideological revolution and the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and more thoroughly establish revolutionary traits of work and life in all domains. We should all oppose indolence and slackness, should lead a frugal and strained life as befitting men fighting for revolution and, particularly, unfold a powerful ideological struggle lest bourgeois and revisionist ideas should penetrate us. "Let us work, study and live in a revolutionary way!"—this is the slogan put forward by the Party today.

We are still on the road of revolution. We can never rest content with the successes already gained. Self-complacency and stagnation are tabooed to revolutionaries; there can be only struggle and advance, creation and innovation for us.

Let us all arm ourselves more firmly with the unitary ideology of the Party, rally closely around it, and vigorously march forward for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.



BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG



(8)

Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while organizing and guiding the united anti-Japanese national front movement, pushed ahead more energetically with the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Korean Communist Party on a nation-wide scale.

From the early days of his preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung raised it as one of the most important tasks to found a Marxist-Leninist Party, and struggled for its realization. During the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he successfully carried forward the difficult and complex work of preparing for the foundation of a Party and building up the revolutionary forces in spite of the difficult circumstances in which the tyrannical oppression by the Japanese imperialists was at its height and the subversive activities and sabotage of opportunists and factionalists of all hues ran to the extreme.

In connection with the question of founding the Party Comrade Kim Il Sung grasped the actual conditions of the Communists at home and admonished them against indulging in polemics based on erroneous arguments, and showed them the correct way to its foundation. He assigned them concrete tasks with regard to organizing Communist circles at home and personally guided their work.

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung, thoroughly repudiating the tendency of flunkeyism to found the Party by relying on foreign forces, clarified the firm position of pushing ahead independently and creatively with the preparations for the foundation of the Party in conformity to the historical conditions and the actual situation in the communist movement of our country, and fought resolutely for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung steadily expanded the ranks of Communists amidst the practical struggle—the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the united anti-Japanese national front movement—and brought them up into staunch Communists through day-to-day education and organizational life. He directed the Party and Young Com-

munist League organizations in the detachments to intensify the education of the guerillas, and personally went down to the detachments quite often to educate the guerillas or to attend Party meetings and teach scrupulously how to strengthen the organizational life. Thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a new generation of Communists of worker and peasant origins boundlessly loyal to the Leader and the revolution were reared in large numbers in the crucible of the arduous armed struggle, the organizational backbone for the foundation of a Party was firmly built up and the ranks of Communists were organizationally united and their purity ensured.

Comrade Kim Il Sung waged an active struggle to achieve the unity of the Communist ranks in thoughts and purpose based on the revolutionary line of *Juche* laid down in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland. In the course of the struggle for implementing the revolutionary line and strategy and tactics worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists ensured the complete and unconditional unity of thoughts, purpose and action on the basis of his revolutionary ideas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also promoted energetically the work of laying the mass foundation for the founding of a Party in the course of the armed struggle and the united anti-Japanese national front movement. Under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists went among the people at large, smashed the anti-communist propaganda of the enemy and worked devotedly for the people, which brought the people to realize that the Communists were true patriots of Korea and revolutionaries fighting in defence of the interests of the people and to express deep trust in and support for the Communists. Through the struggle for building up the mass foundation for the establishment of the Party, the essential drawbacks of the communist movement of our country in the preceding period were

overcome and the Communists won the great confidence of the masses of the people and took deep root in them.

In this way Comrade Kim Il Sung made full organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Korean Communist Party and firmly built up the revolutionary forces for further development of the Korean revolution in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung extended the scope of the armed struggle to the depths of the homeland to bring the Korean revolution to a great upsurge.

In those days, the Japanese imperialist aggressors made frantic attempts to strangle our nation with their story "Japan and Korea is one" or "The Japanese and the Koreans are descended from one and the same ancestor," while perpetrating outrageous fascist suppression and robbery to turn Korea into a "supply base" and "solid rear" for their invasion of the continent.

Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Sogang Conference in March 1937 where he set forth a strategic line for the sorties of the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army deep into the homeland with the aim of dealing heavier blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and, at the same time, of instilling confidence in victory and lighting a torch of struggle in every heart of the Korean people who were in a dark plight.

On June 4, 1937 Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, advanced on Pochonbo, a place of strategic importance for the enemy.

Breaking through the frontier guard line loudly advertised by the enemy as an "iron wall," the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units under the direct command of Comrade Kim Il Sung made an assault on Pochonbo and wiped out the ruling apparatuses of the Japanese imperialists, showering a fire of revenge on the enemy.

The furious flames of revolution that flared up into the nocturnal sky over Pochonbo struck terrors into the brigandish Japanese imperialists and illumined the road to national resurrection for the Korean people who were filled with resentment.

With regard to the great historic significance of the Pochonbo battle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The significance lies not in the fact that we killed a few Japs but in the fact that the Pochonbo battle threw revolutionary rays of hope inspiring confidence that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they could beat Japanese imperialism if they fought against it. The Pochonbo battle declared to the whole world: the Korean people resist Japanese

imperialism; they do not accept the idea that Korea and Japan is one; the Japs and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans do not join the Japs in invading China; the Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into those of the Japs; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can beat the Japs if they fight against them. This is the strategic significance of the Pochonbo battle. Herein lies the historic significance of the Pochonbo battle."

The news of the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the homeland under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung and its victory in the Pochonbo battle spread to every nook and corner of the country like a flash of light to fan the flames of fierce struggle among the people.

The triumph in the Pochonbo battle instilled in the Korean people an unshakable confidence in the restoration of the fatherland and gave a powerful impetus to the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country.

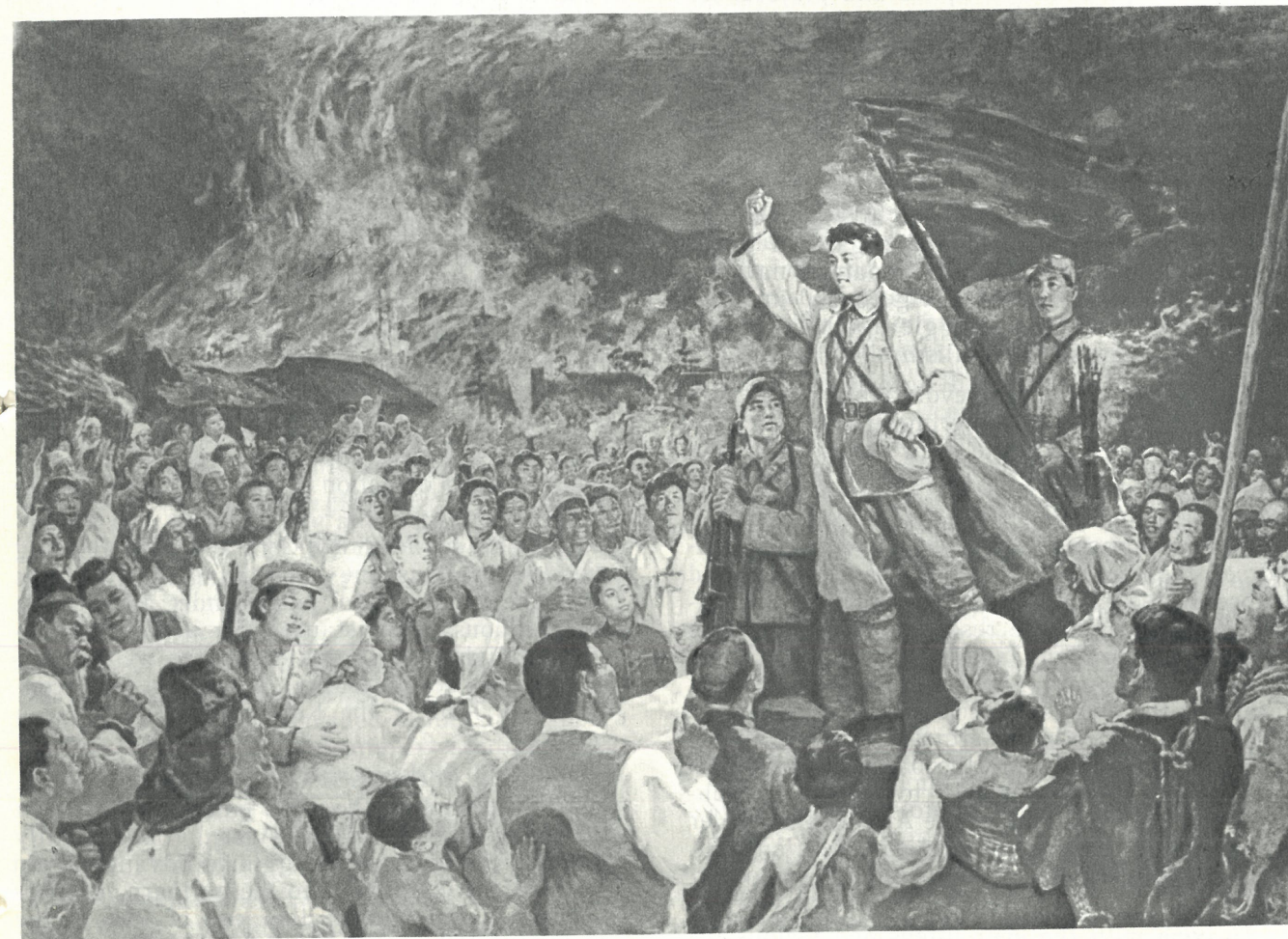
Even in those days when the suppression by Japanese imperialism was at its height, the Korean people entrusted their all to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who, bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, always led the people to victory, and forged ahead dynamically along the revolutionary road indicated by him. Firmly convinced that the Korean revolution would surely emerge victorious as long as there were the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by him, the people further intensified the anti-Japanese struggle throughout the country in response to the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At last, in July 1937, Japanese imperialism unleashed the Sino-Japanese war after prolonged preparations for the aggression of the continent, and set out to further intensify their harsh suppression and plunder of the Korean people.

To cope with the newly created situation Comrade Kim Il Sung, in accordance with the grand strategy he had already worked out, actively promoted the struggle for dealing heavier blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors by extending the activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units deep into the homeland and stepping up the armed struggle, combining an all-people resistance war with it.

At the meeting of commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army held in August 1937 and in his appeal addressed to the Korean people in September of the same year, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a line of more active struggle to cope with the new situation.

Giving a scientific analysis of the political,



Comrade Kim Il Sung, responding to the enthusiastic cheers of the people, appeals to them to rise up for the freedom and independence of the fatherland during the Pochonbo Battle

economic and military vulnerability of Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the extension of war of aggression by Japanese imperialism would meet with a powerful resistance of the broad anti-Japanese revolutionary forces at home and abroad and thus would eventually speed up its own collapse.

More, Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the obtaining situation made it possible to hasten the liberation of the fatherland, and stressed that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should expand the armed struggle actively behind the enemy line to deliver heavier political and military blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors. At the same time, he emphasized that more political workers should be sent deep into the homeland to continue to expand the united anti-Japanese national front movement and extensively organize and unfold mass strike and sabotage struggles against Japanese imperialist war of aggression. Particularly, he appealed that preparations should be made for an all-people resistance war so that people might wage a decisive struggle in

all parts of our country in combination with the military activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The appeal of Comrade Kim Il Sung aroused the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the entire people to a new struggle.

In accordance with the line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army conducted fierce rear-harassing operations such as assaulting towns and destroying the enemy's military installations and thus gave telling blows to the enemy. Quite a number of political workers were also sent out to important military bases, war-industrial districts and various other areas in the depths of the homeland to enlarge the organizational networks of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and organize and mobilize the broad masses to a struggle for the implementation of Comrade Kim Il Sung's appeal.

Thus, in response to the militant appeal of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the workers dislocated

the production of war supplies and projects for expansion of military installations by continued and vigorous large-scale strikes and sabotages against the aggressive war of Japanese imperialism, while the peasants fought stubbornly against the Japanese imperialists' policy of forcible expropriation and for tenant-rights and reduction of farm-rents.

The struggles of people from all walks of life at that time were united and organized under the banner of the united anti-Japanese national front; they were unfolded vigorously in close combination with the struggle against the war policy of Japanese imperialism.

As the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles of the Korean people centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle grew fiercer still on a nation-wide scale, the Japanese imperialists were utterly dismayed.

The Japanese imperialists extensively reinforced their guard line along the frontiers and concentrated their forces on "security for national defence," while resorting to a wholesale "punitive operation" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with a view to suppressing the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged to make incessant attacks on them in the rear. At the same time the Japanese imperialists were running amuck to destroy the subordinate organizations of the ARF in the border zone and in our country and to arrest and imprison innumerable Communists and revolutionary people.

To cope with the ever intensified vicious offensive of the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to give fatal blows to the enemy by surprise attacks everywhere, and took a series of measures for dispatching the details and small groups of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the border zone and deep into the homeland to save and regroup the revolutionary organizations and strengthen the guidance of them.

In the winter of 1937, Comrade Kim Il Sung deftly threw the oncoming enemy off the track and arranged and guided intensive winter political and military studies for the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Through his work "The Tasks of the Korean Communists," Comrade Kim Il Sung brought the guerillas to have a clear understanding of the character and tasks of the Korean revolution and taught them to fight, firmly maintaining the stand of *Juche*.

Later at the Nampaeja Conference in November 1938, Comrade Kim Il Sung reviewed the activities of the past period and set forth a specific line of combat for establishing *Juche* more firmly in the struggle, actively smashing the malicious, reactionary offensive of the enemy and continuously leading the Korean

revolution to an upsurge.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid stress on firmly building up the armed ranks and incessantly annihilating the enemy by means of mobile operations of large units to cope with the manoeuvres of the enemy.

And Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army would have to go again into the zone along the River Amnok-gang and further intensify military and political activities in the border zone and deep in the homeland, restore and expand the revolutionary organizations and call the broad masses of the people vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle.

In accordance with Comrade Kim Il Sung's line, forces of the units were reorganized and their spheres of action were designated at the conference.

The line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a sagacious one for solving all problems from the standpoint of *Juche* under all complex and arduous circumstances, for actively breaking through the difficulties on the road of the advancing revolutionary movement, and continuously leading the Korean revolution to an upsurge.

After the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, triumphantly directed the arduous struggle to advance again to the areas contiguous to the northern frontiers of our country from the end of 1938 to the spring of 1939, crushing the desperate attacks of the enemy.

The course of the march was tough and arduous, indeed. The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had to march through the snow more than a fathom deep in the teeth of the cutting wind. The enemy made attacks without respite, hurling in huge troops, and there were unmitigated hunger and severe cold. In those arduous days, Comrade Kim Il Sung, by dint of his excellent leadership and gifted guerilla tactics, firmly took the initiative and led the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to victory. Under all arduous and complex circumstances he employed varied tactics confidently and skilfully to leave the numerically superior enemy forces in a passive position and give them an annihilating blow.

In those days of fierce battle Comrade Kim Il Sung educated the guerillas in the revolutionary spirit and revolutionary optimism of bearing up in whatever distress and adversity, and personally bore the brunt of the difficulties and broke the repeated deadlocks. Also, he valued and loved his men with paternal care, and this all the more so when in distress. In spite of fatigue, he would personally carry his men's weapons and accouterments on his shoulders to help and encourage them, and por-

tioned out to the men even a bowl of parched-rice powder that was his own share. The love and care shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the guerillas were as deep as would spring from the heart of a real father. Such paternal love and scrupulous care shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the guerillas from the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle were a source of the great strength that closely knit together the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into one and enabled them to fight unyieldingly and emerge victorious in face of any difficulty.

The anti-Japanese guerillas fighting under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, unconditionally carried his orders and instructions through to the end in any adversity, even going through fire and water, and resolutely defended politically, ideologically and with their lives the headquarters of the Korean revolution where he was, against the incessant encirclement and attacks of the enemy.

The course of this struggle recorded as "Arduous March" in the revolutionary history of our people was crowned with great victory thanks to the distinguished leadership, superb tactics, indomitable will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

After finishing the Arduous March triumphantly Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the historic Pukdaejongja Conference in April 1939.

At the conference, Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the military activities of the winter of 1938 and put forward a line of struggle for the immediate future.

Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed the need to keep advancing deep into the homeland, giving no breathing spell to the enemy who had sustained serious setbacks in the previous winter operations and to further intensify political activities among the masses along with military actions. And he taught that when the enemy concentrated huge forces in the area southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should quickly move to the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, thereby throwing the enemy into confusion and creating favorable conditions for political and military activities.

This line of Comrade Kim Il Sung represented an active measure taken most correctly on the basis of his intelligent judgment on the situation and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, the wisest measure that guaranteed the continuous development of the Korean revolution.

After the conference Comrade Kim Il Sung himself led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to go over to a large-scale offensive and inflicted one blow after another on the enemy in the areas along the frontiers in preparation for a large-scale operation

to advance deep into the homeland.

In May 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung, personally leading the main force, crossed the River Amnok-gang again and conducted operation to assault the Musan area.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army units which launched into the Musan area under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung carried on operations in this area as long as a week, dealing stunning blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors in many battles including the Taehongdan battle, while conducting brisk political work among the people.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army commanded personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Musan area and its victory in the battle there infused fresh strength into the people who had been dispirited temporarily at the enemy's suppression and the wreck of the revolutionary organizations.

The advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units upon the Musan area, like the Pochonbo battle, was a historic operation that aroused the Korean people with greater force to the anti-Japanese struggle.

The massive offensive of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and its victory in the assaulting operations on the Musan area following the Pukdaejongja Conference shattered the deceptive demagogy of the Japanese imperialists against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, imbued the people with firm confidence in victory of the revolution and called them to a positive struggle against Japanese imperialism.

After the triumphant battle in the Musan area, Comrade Kim Il Sung, in accordance with the line he had already advanced, led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san and pounded hard on the enemy in succession, firmly taking the initiative. The quick change of the theatre of military activity was the wisest measure commensurate with the changing revolutionary situation at the time and the development of the guerilla struggle itself.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung had suddenly moved to the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, personally commanding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units, and conducted brisk political and military activities, the enemy, thrown into great confusion, ran helter-skelter and set up the "Punitive Command" in a hurry and, under the name of "clean-up campaign for security in the southeastern area," made a desperate attack on the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by means of "blockade" and "encircling operations," mobilizing large troops numbering hundreds of thousands.

To cope with the enemy's offensive, Comrade Kim Il Sung employed new guerilla tactics.

Having seen through the insidious scheme of

the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung prearranged the course of the units' movement, and then conducted large-unit circuit operations, constantly on the move not within the limits of a definite area but over the vast expanses around Mt. Paekdu-san to foil the enemy's scheme in good time, thereby leaving the enemy forces entirely in a passive position and annihilating them.

Thanks to this brilliant guerilla tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army administered heavy blows one after another to the enemy, sending him atremble at all times with uneasiness and fear.

While carrying on military activities to wipe out the enemy forces by his superb tactics, Comrade Kim Il Sung sent small units of political workers to the border areas and deep into the homeland and guided the work of continuously developing the united anti-Japanese national front movement and of restoring and expanding the revolutionary organizations.

Despite the strict watch of the enemy, the small units of political workers waged a tenacious struggle at all risks to thoroughly implement Comrade Kim Il Sung's line on the united anti-Japanese national front, and rebuilt and expanded the revolutionary organizations in various parts of the country including the Musan area and in the vast areas northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san, rallying numerous people.

Over the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into account the constantly changing and developing situation and the requirements of the revolutionary tasks, newly put forward and solved in a unique manner the strategic and tactical problems of the armed struggle such as the selection of areas for military activities, establishment of various forms of guerilla bases, choice of the forms of guerilla struggle, and strengthening and development of the guerilla ranks, thereby perfecting the theory of guerilla warfare splendidly.

Even in the circumstances of such fierce battles during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung showed deep concern for the political and military studies of the guerillas in order to strengthen the revolutionary ranks.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

...Without firmly arming the guerillas with communist ideas it is impossible to win victory in the protracted, arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. Therefore, the military training of the guerillas should be intensified and, at the same time, their ideological education be strength-

ened....

Putting up the militant slogan "Study is the first and foremost task for the revolutionaries," Comrade Kim Il Sung armed the guerillas firmly with the revolutionary idea of *Juche* and the Marxist-Leninist theory to establish revolutionary world outlook thoroughly, and strove heart and soul to educate and rear them into indomitable revolutionary soldiers, into ardent Communists prepared politically and ideologically and in military techniques by closely combining practical struggle with political and military studies. Comrade Kim Il Sung himself delivered lectures to help the guerillas in their studies and guided their studies collectively or individually till late at night. And he personally wrote many books and teaching materials for the education of the guerillas.

Bearing in mind the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerillas studied in a militant way to arm themselves thoroughly with his revolutionary ideas and lines, strategy and tactics, utilizing all conditions and possibilities in the intervals of battles. The anti-Japanese guerillas were thus equipped thoroughly with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and were fully prepared politically and militarily, so that they could triumphantly wage a stubborn struggle along the road of revolution indicated by him without the slightest vacillation in any adversity, convinced firmly of victory in the revolution and united closely around him.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always remained true to proletarian internationalism from the first days of his revolutionary activities.

When the Japanese imperialists launched an armed invasion on Nomonhan in the summer of 1939, too, Comrade Kim Il Sung held aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism against it and hit the enemy forces successively in the rear to keep their military activities in check.

Comrade Kim Il Sung further strengthened proletarian internationalist solidarity and defended the Soviet Union with arms, actively supported the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle and gave powerful encouragement and impetus to the struggle of the peoples in colonial and dependent countries, thereby greatly contributing to the development of the world revolution.

By conducting such intensified political and military activities in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san in personal command of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the anti-Japanese revolutionary movement of the Korean people centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle right along the path of victory.

Great Victory in Socialist Industrialization

In his historic report delivered at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"The greatest achievement made in socialist construction during the period under review is that our country has been converted into a socialist industrial state as a result of the splendid fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialization." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 4.)

The accomplishment of industrialization, which marks a big turn in the history of our Party and people, signifies a great victory of the idea on industrialization of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Marxist-Leninist, and fruit of his wise leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Socialist industrialization was a matter of pressing urgency in reinforcing the established socialist system and furthering socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and was the most cardinal task of the Seven-Year Plan." (Ibid., p. 5.)

This teaching of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, clearly defines the historic position of socialist industrialization.

It is a law-governed process in the building of socialism and communism to reinforce the established socialist system and promote socialist construction, and socialist industrialization represents an inseparable component part in this process.

Socialist industrialization, above all, constitutes the basic guarantee for laying the solid material and technical foundations of socialism. The material and technical foundations of socialism can be provided only when an independent modern industry is built and an all-round technical reconstruction is effected in all branches of the national economy including agriculture by carrying out the historic task of industrialization.

Socialist industrialization also provides an important guarantee for the ultimate solution of the rural question, one of the fundamental conditions for the complete victory of socialism. Only by building a powerful independent modern industry

and by radically improving, on its basis, the technical foundation of agricultural production, is it possible to expedite the realization of the historic task of eliminating difference between town and country and achieving the final solution of the rural question.

Besides, socialist industrialization is of weighty significance in consolidating and developing the socialist relations of production and accelerating the process of remoulding the ideological consciousness of the working people along communist lines.

All this bespeaks that socialist industrialization, as a matter of urgency in strengthening the established socialist system and promoting socialist construction, constitutes a signal advancement in liquidating the economic and technical backwardness left over from the old society and laying the firm material and technical foundations of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, not only correctly defined the historic position of socialist industrialization but also expounded in an original way the main contents of socialist industrialization and the line for its fulfilment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Relying on the foundations of an independent national industry and the material basis laid for equipping all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques already in the period of the Five-Year Plan, our Party saw that a powerful struggle was unrolled in the Seven-Year Plan period to build an independent modern industry which is comprehensively developed, possessed of a solid raw-material base of its own and equipped with new techniques and to effect the all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy." (Ibid., p. 5.)

The line of industrialization set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, is a thoroughly independent and revolutionary line in which is embodied his great *Juche* idea.

In our Party's line of industrialization is embodied, first of all, the realistic and creative stand of solving all problems arising in socialist industrialization in an original way on the basis of the specific conditions of the country. The Korean Communists carried out socialist industrialization

in their country with a series of characteristics different from other countries in historic development and socio-economic conditions. Therefore, if they mechanically applied the ready-made formulas of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of other countries in solving problems arising in industrialization, they could not successfully carry out the difficult and complex tasks of building an independent modern industry and effecting an all-round technical reconstruction of the national economy. Only by creatively solving all problems of industrialization in conformity with the actual conditions of our country, was it possible to fulfil the historic task of socialist industrialization with credit.

In our Party's line of socialist industrialization is also embodied the fully independent and revolutionary stand of solving all problems of industrialization on one's own responsibility in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Only by holding fast to the independent and revolutionary stand, was it possible to mobilize one's own strength and the internal resources of one's own country to the maximum for developing the national economy in a diversified way, build a solid raw-material base of one's own, steadily improve the technical basis of production and successfully overcome all difficulties and ordeals in the way of industrialization.

Thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in this way, the line of industrialization advanced by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was most revolutionary and scientific and could display an indestructible vitality.

The Juche-oriented line of industrialization laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, is the most correct line fully reflecting the lawful requirements of socialist and communist construction.

Under the present historical conditions in which there remain national differences and exist states, industrialization for laying the material and technical foundations of socialism goes through the process of converting each country into a socialist industrial state possessed of a modern industry and developed agriculture with each national state as the unit. As socialist industrialization is realized with each national state as the unit, it inevitably requires the building of a fully independent modern industry.

It is because only when industry is fully provided with a diversity in the structure of production on the basis of the comprehensive development of the heavy industry equipped many-sidedly with the machine-building industry as the core and a modern light industry, can it rationally exploit and utilize the natural resources of the country, equip all branches of the national economy with up-to-date techniques and meet by itself the demands for varied industrial products needed in economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life. It is also because only when industry is possessed of its own solid raw-material base, it can stabilize, normalize and

develop production without relying on others, and because only when industry is equipped firmly with up-to-date techniques, it can fully meet by itself the ever-growing requirements for industrial products, as it is an industry which has completely got rid of technical and economic backwardness and develops in firm reliance on the achievements of up-to-date science and technology. As seen above, a solid industrial foundation corresponding to a socialist industrial state can be laid only by building an independent modern industry which is developed in a many-sided way, possessed of its own firm raw-material base and equipped with new techniques. This means that the building of an independent modern industry forms the main content of socialist industrialization.

Along with the building of an independent modern industry, an all-round reconstruction of all the branches of the national economy including agriculture poses as an essential problem in socialist industrialization. It is related to the historic position of socialist industrialization. Socialist industrialization is a pressing problem for reinforcing the established socialist system and promoting socialist construction, and its solution will make a signal progress in removing the economic and technical backwardness left over from the old society and laying the material and technical foundations of socialism; and for this it is required not only to put industry, the leading branch of the national economy, on a modern technical footing but to radically improve the technical foundations of agriculture and all other branches of the national economy. Only by so doing, can it be possible to put an end once and for all to the centuries-old backwardness bequeathed from the old exploiter society in the economic and technical realms and scale a high eminence in building a new, rich and powerful socialist state.

It is also a lawful demand of the development of the national economy that all-round technical reconstruction presents itself as an important question in industrialization. If agriculture and other branches of the national economy fail to catch up with industry, which develops fast with advanced techniques, on the basis of technical reconstruction, it is impossible to harmoniously develop the national economy as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, not only put forward the Juche-oriented line of industrialization but also gave a comprehensive exposition to the basic questions arising in the implementation of the line.

One of the important questions in the implementation of the Juche-oriented line of industrialization is to establish correct interrelations in advancing heavy industry, light industry and agriculture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, saw that the basic line of postwar economic construction, the line of giving priority

to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture was continuously carried through in the period of industrialization. Thus he indicated the only correct path for the solution of that question.

As mentioned above, the question as to how to establish the interrelations between heavy industry, light industry and agriculture is one of the fundamental questions in socialist industrialization. The speed of industrialization and the whole process of the laying of the material and technical foundations of socialism are determined by the solution of the question which has a vital bearing on the interrelations between economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's livelihood and on the elimination of difference between town and country.

The previous history of industrialization knew no instance of the rational solution of the problem concerning the simultaneous development of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, set forth a new original line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, which was designed not only to rapidly lay the foundation of an independent heavy industry but also to develop all the domains of the national economy at a high speed, thereby adding a new brilliant chapter to the history of industrialization.

The creative nature of this line finds its expression, above all, in the fact that it firmly guarantees the priority development of heavy industry, while building it up not for its own sake but for the most effective service to the development of light industry and agriculture and the improvement of the people's livelihood. It is a creative solution of the mutual relations between the manufacture of the means of production for means of production and that of the means of production for consumption goods within heavy industry.

How to correctly establish the interrelations between the manufacture of the means of production for means of production and that of the means of production for consumption goods in developing heavy industry poses a very important question in building an industrial state.

The simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture with priority given to the growth of heavy industry, makes it possible to establish the interrelations between the manufacture of the means of production for means of production and that of the means of production for consumption goods, and that in such a way as to bring the latter's rate of growth closer to the former's within heavy industry so that the priority growth of heavy industry may be properly linked with the development of light industry and agriculture, not making heavy industry serve for its own sake. Then, socialist industrialization can forge ahead most smoothly and rapidly.

By setting forth the original line of giving pri-

ority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly hewed an untrodden path for developing the economy rapidly and comprehensively while ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, set forth the revolutionary method of steadfastly relying on the internal forces in realizing socialist industrialization to illumine the road for the successful implementation of the policy of socialist industrialization.

Our Party could successfully carry out the historic task of industrialization by solving for itself the problems of technicians and funds which had cropped up as important questions in effecting socialist industrialization and by maintaining its invariable stand of thoroughly relying on domestic resources and internal reserves.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, clearly indicated the path for the correct solution of all problems arising in the course of fulfilling the historic task of Juche-motivated socialist industrialization and skillfully organized and mobilized our Party and people.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The Party...carried forward the line of socialist industrialization without the slightest vacillation and correctly led our people to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and solve with their own efforts all the difficult and intricate problems arising in building a modern industry and realizing the technical reconstruction of the national economy." (Ibid., p. 12-13.)

The course of implementing our Party's line of industrialization was by no means a royal road; not a few obstacles and hardships had to be overcome by our people who turned out to build a modern industry and carry into effect the technical reconstruction of the national economy. These manifold difficulties and obstacles could be overcome only by the sagacious leadership of the great Leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With fidelity to revolutionary principle, an indomitable will and a distinguished art of guidance Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, organized and led our Party and people to carry through the Party's line of industrialization at the speed of Chollima, giving full scope to the inexhaustible potentialities and vitality of the socialist system and tiding over all the hardships and difficulties lying in the way of our people's onward movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, made it possible to develop the national economy as a whole and realize industrialization at an extraordinarily rapid pace by giving continuous preference to the political work in all fields of the national economy to enhance the political awakening of the masses and arouse their revolutionary zeal, getting tech-

niques continually improved and by establishing the socialist system of economic management in an all-round way on the basis of the revolutionary mass line.

Thanks to the Juche-oriented line of industrialization set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his wise leadership and to the heroic labour struggle of our people, the difficult and complex task of industrialization which took capitalist countries a full century or even a few centuries has been creditably accomplished in our country in a very short period of only 14 years.

During the whole period in which industrialization was carried out in accordance with the Juche-oriented line of industrialization set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, industrial production grew at a very high rate and its departmental structure and technical foundation radically changed.

In 1970 gross industrial output value increased 11.6 times as against 1956—13.3 times in the production of the means of production and 9.3 times in consumer goods. This means that industrial production grew at a high rate of 19.1 per cent on an annual average over the whole period of industrialization from 1957 to 1970. With the rapid development of industry, the scale of industrial production has expanded beyond compare. Today our country's industry turns out in a year more industrial products than it did in the whole period of the Five-Year Plan and makes only in 12 days as much industrial products as was produced in the pre-liberation year of 1944. Particularly, a speedy advance was made in heavy industry with the machine-building industry as the core which plays a leading role in industrialization and the technical revolution and serves as a material basis for them. There has been built a powerful independent machine-building industry which is the basis for the development of the national economy and technical progress.

Our country which could not make even simple farm implements properly before liberation is now in a position to manufacture large-size machines such as 6,000-ton presses, heavy-duty lorries, large-size tractors, large-size excavators, large-size bulldozers, electric and diesel locomotives, and large-size vessels of 5,000-ton class, and precision machines, and produce not only separate units of machines and equipment but also complete sets of equipment for modern factories.

The power bases of the country have been further consolidated to meet the demands of the rapid industrial development and all-round technical revolution; the ferrous metallurgical industry has now grown into a powerful industrial domain equipped with perfect production processes and capable of satisfying for itself the ever-increasing demands of the national economy for various kinds of structural steel and metal materials; and the look of the chemical industry has likewise changed fundamentally. An expeditious progress has also been made in other branches of heavy industry including the coal industry, the ore-min-

ing industry and the building-materials industry.

Our heavy industry with the powerful machine-building industry as the core reliably guarantees the political and economic independence of the country and, as the solid material foundation for a faster development of the national economy, displays great might in developing light industry and the rural economy and augmenting the nation's defence power.

Epochal headway has been made in the development of light industry, too. Today in our country there have been established up-to-date light-industry bases which can fully meet by their own production the demands of the working people for consumer goods.

As industry advances at a fast speed and its size expands, its leading position has been further heightened in the national economy.

Industry has come to play a more decisive role in the production of gross social produce and the national income. The share of industry in the total industrial and agricultural output value rose from 34 per cent in 1956 to 74 per cent in 1969 and the share of industry in the national income gained in the domains of industry and agriculture increased from 25 to 65 per cent in the same period. Our country has reached the level of advanced industrial countries in the per capita output of major industrial products and surpassed them in some items.

The task of overall technical revolution has also been carried to success in every field of the national economy thanks to the powerful heavy-industry bases of our own.

With the development of the machine-building industry and other heavy industry, the technical equipment has been improved fundamentally in all domains of the national economy and electrification and automation effected in the national economy extensively.

The completion of irrigation in the countryside has been realized with the powerful support of heavy industry and mechanization, electrification and chemicalization have been promoted, and thus the technical reconstruction of the rural economy has been realized successfully. A good progress has also been made in the realization of the electrification of railways. During the Seven-Year Plan the electrification of the major trunk lines was completed in the main.

All this shows that the historic task of socialist industrialization in our country has been carried out splendidly and our country has turned into a socialist industrial state possessed of a modern industry and developed agriculture. The accomplishment of socialist industrialization is a great event of historic significance in the struggle for stepping up the building of socialism and communism in our country and attaining a nationwide victory for the Korean revolution.

As a result of the fulfilment of industrialization our country has been provided with the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and has come to fully satisfy on its own all the

The Six-Year Plan Is to Be Finished More than Two Years Earlier than Schedule through Mechanization and Automation of Coal-cutting Operation

At the Chollima Anju Colliery

In his New Year Address, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"First of all, we must see to it that this year the technical innovation movement is vigorously unfolded in every branch of the national economy to further accelerate the development of the productive forces of the country and ease the arduous labour of the working people, and that efforts are concentrated on mechanization in the coal industry, to begin with."

The Red coal miners of the Chollima Anju Colliery who greeted the New Year with a great revolutionary upsurge, full of a fresh hope and a renewed, fiery determination, have overfulfilled their first battle plan for this year, which is set 25 per cent higher than the result of last year, in the course of the vigorous "100-day battle," whole-heartedly upholding the historic report to the glorious Fifth Congress of our Party delivered by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and his teachings in the New Year Address. They have topped it by 55 per cent in capital tunnelling, 112 per cent in preliminary tunnelling,

24 per cent in gallery-concreting and by 27 per cent in coal production.

This success owes to the fact that the coal-miners and technicians of the colliery boundlessly faithful to the Leader tapped all reserves and possibilities and installed up-to-date tunnelling, coal-mining and transport facilities at the cutting sites to effect comprehensive mechanization in an all-round way.

The colliery, which fully demonstrates itself as a reliable coal industrial base of our country, has boosted the coal output from year to year in reliance on such modernized equipment.

Last year its coal output showed a 2.2-fold growth over 1960. Now it turns out in only 10 days as much coal as was produced in a whole year before the liberation.

The coal miners here, not content with their success, are further raising the level of mechanization and automation in coal-cutting operation through continuous innovation.

Having firmly built up an iron prop production base, they are extensively introducing mechanization by the use of iron props and comprehensive mechanization by erecting a complete set of props with the help of oil-pressure

machines. They have set themselves the goal of increasing the degree of mechanization to 60 per cent in coal-cutting operation and 70 per cent and up in gallery-concreting.

A struggle for automation of conveyance is also being unfolded vigorously at this colliery.

The coal miners here are resolved to fulfil the Six-Year Plan over two years ahead of schedule and the national economic plan for this year before the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Sep. 9) by relying on such material and technical foundations.

To this end, a high-speed tunnelling movement is now afoot with vigour at every working face of this colliery as a movement for thoroughly implementing the Party's line of keeping tunnelling definitely ahead of production.

All workers are growing into innovators through this movement to secure reserves for more than three years of capital tunnelling and for over six months of preliminary tunnelling.

Only victory and glory are in store for them who are waging a dynamic struggle from the outset of the New Year to carry out the Six-Year Plan over two years ahead of the set time.

necessaries for economic construction, defence upbuilding and the people's life. The conversion of our country into an industrial state through the realization of industrialization has fortified our revolutionary base more impregably and provided a solid asset for powerful support to the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and for the unification of the fatherland and its future prosperity.

With the foundation of an independent modern industry and the equipping of all the domains of the national economy including agriculture with up-to-date techniques, our country has finally got rid of its economic and technical backwardness, the vestige of the old society, and joined the ranks of advanced countries of the world as a full-fledged member and our people, freed for ever from the former position in which they had

been subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt for their backward economy, have become able to enter the international arena with pride as a mighty and advanced nation on an equality with all the big and small nations of the world.

In his report delivered at the historic Fifth Congress of the Party Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, declared that a great victory was won in industrialization in our country, laid down the Six-Year Plan, a grand economic programme for bringing earlier the complete triumph of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution. This great economic programme set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician, who has gifted intelligence and scientific insight, will surely be carried out with splendor.

A Country Where the People Are Masters of State Power and Wealth

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was founded and is led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, is a people's country. The workers, peasants and other sections of the working people are masters of the country and to them belong all its material and cultural riches.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In our country the state power is in the hands of the entire people including the working class and power organs at all levels consist of representatives of the broad sections of the people."

That the people are masters of the state in our country finds a vivid expression in the composition of the people's power organs.

The power organs at all levels from the local power organs up to the supreme organ of power are composed of true representatives of the working people in our country including the workers and peasants. The deputies to those organs are all finest sons and daughters of the working people who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the Leader, to the country and the people, and enjoy a high confidence of the people.

The Fourth Supreme People's Assembly which was elected in 1967, for one thing, is composed of representatives of the people—workers numbering 292, peasants, office employees and working intellectuals. The deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and the local people's assemblies of all levels comprise best representatives of the popular masses from all walks of life—anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who struggled in arms against Japanese imperialism for a long time, members of the bereaved families of the revolutionaries and of the patriotic martyrs, functionaries of the Party and

government bodies and the working people's organizations, labour innovators at factories, enterprises and co-operative farms, scientists, technicians, educationists, medical workers, and literary and art workers who are faithful without limit to the Party and the Leader and devoted to the building of socialism.

Our people's power is a power founded by the people themselves according to the unanimous will of the entire labouring masses including the workers and peasants, and a power based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and resting on the united and solid forces of the entire people. This power is a power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which guarantees democracy for the broad sections of the labouring masses and exercises dictatorship over the hostile elements.

Our people's power guarantees genuine freedom and rights to the working people in all the political, economic and cultural fields.

Every citizen, regardless of his property status, education, duration of residence and sex, has the right to elect and to be elected to the power organ. And he has the freedom of and the right to speech, the press, assembly, etc., and has at his disposal the material means for securing them.

Our people's power is rooted among the masses of the people, related to them by bonds of kinship and conducts all affairs in reliance upon them. It consults the working people about everything, such as adopting laws and decisions and working out national economic plans. Therefore, all the policies and laws, decisions and directives of the people's power are, without exception, expressive of unanimous will of the people and meant for the good of the people.

Multitudes of workers and peasants who were exploited and humiliated in

the bygone days under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and their offspring have now become deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, directors of factories and enterprises, chairmen of co-operative farms, writers, scientists and technicians. This is eloquent of how thoroughly the socialist system in our country assures democratic liberties and rights to the people.

Under the socialist system in our country the working people are not only masters of state power. They are owners of the means of production.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"In our society all valuable property is owned commonly by the people. All the means of production and transport—factories, mines, forests, fields, railways and ships—belong to the people, and all the cultural and public health establishments such as school, hospital and theatre are also the people's property."

If the working people are to become genuine masters of the country, they should take the means of production into their own hands. Only then will they be able to free themselves entirely from exploitation and oppression and enjoy well-being.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the people's power and carried out the land reform and nationalization of industries after liberation, and subsequently reorganized agriculture and individual trade and industry along socialist lines with credit, thereby abolishing once and for all the social system under which man exploits man.

The people of our country, owning in common all means of production such as factory, mine, farmland, railway and irrigation facility, are now using them for the benefit of society and for their own good. The products of

their labour go entirely for the promotion of the welfare of the producers themselves, for the well-being of all generations to come and the prosperity and development of the country.

The working people of our country are not only producers but also masters of the enterprises. All the means of production including factories, enterprises and land are managed directly by the working people themselves, and the working people take an active part in the improvement of the management of the enterprises.

Besides, our working people are masters of all the cultural wealth. The educational, cultural and public health establishments and all other cultural facilities and means are in the service of the masses of the people who are their owners.

Under the socialist system of our country where the state power and the means of production are in the hands of the people, production increases steadily at a high rate because the national economy develops planfully and proportionately under the unified direction of the state and all the manpower and material resources of the country and its potentialities of production are tapped and used to the best advantage by the state. The state also has a unified control of production and distribution, accumulation and consumption and realizes them according to plan and, while steadily increasing consumption, allocates much funds to accumulation and makes the most rational use of them.

This makes it possible to carry on socialist extended reproduction steadily on a large scale. In our country production develops rapidly all the time because the toiling people display creative initiative and voluntary enthusiasm in their work for the common goal and for the common interests.

In the whole period of industrialization extending from 1957 to 1970 alone, the industrial output of our country increased at the high rate of 19.1 per cent on an average every year. Today it takes only 12 days for our industry to turn out as much industrial products as were put out in the one pre-liberation year of 1944. Under the wise leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our country, once a backward colonial agrarian country, has turned into a socialist industrial state with its powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and

mighty self-defensive national defence potential in a short space of time.

Under the socialist system of our country where the state power and the means of production are in the hands of the people, the material and cultural standards of the people are rising steadily as the economy and culture develop rapidly.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"People are free from all manner of exploitation and oppression, know no menace of unemployment and hunger and are all working, studying and enjoying a happy life together without any worries and cares. Such is precisely the reality of the northern half and the life of our people under the socialist system today."

The economy developing with every passing day, jobs are found and work hands are wanted everywhere in our country and adequate conditions are provided for all to work. In our country, therefore, "unemployment" has become a thing of the past, and there is even a shortage of manpower. The organs of the people's power provide jobs to those who have grown old enough to work, according to their abilities, aptitudes and hopes.

The state appropriates a huge sum of funds for education, cultural work, health services, social insurance, public amenities, etc., for the improvement of the material and cultural life of the working people. Thus, the toiling people receive, besides their real income, enormous state and social benefits through paid holidays, accommodation at sanatoria and holiday homes, placing of their little ones in the care of the kindergartens and nurseries, and so on.

The state responsibly looks after the livelihood of all the working people including the workers, peasants and office employees. They are given good housing and sufficiently provided with all the essentials of life such as provisions and fuel.

Take the food problem alone for example. The state supplies the workers and office employees with rice almost gratis, at a price hardly enough to compensate for the cost of transport, and when national holidays come round, evenly distributes various goods to them so that they may spend the holidays pleasantly.

In the countryside the agricultural tax in kind has been abolished and

thus an end has been put to the system of taxation for good, and the construction of production facilities and housing is financed entirely by the state. The prices of all kinds of goods are uniform whether in the mountainous areas or in the urban communities, and there is no tangible disparity in the livelihood of workers, peasants and office employees, of town dwellers, rural population and mountain folks, they are living in happiness all alike.

People are free from worries about the education of their children. Tuitions have been abolished and free education has been made universal in our country, and all pupils and students are state-issued school uniforms, textbooks and other school supplies, and the students of universities, colleges and higher technical schools even receive school stipends.

The working people of our country need not worry even when they fall ill or are disqualified for labour temporarily. In our country where free medical care is universal and the system of social insurance is in force, all who are taken ill are entitled to medical treatment in hospitals or sanatoria until they are quite well, and when they are restored to health they return to their jobs. While they are undergoing treatment, they even receive allowances.

The word "beggar" passed out of use long ago in our country. The orphaned children are brought up at state expenses, and they receive the benefit of compulsory 9-year technical education. Even when they are totally disqualified for work, the state gives them subsidies and all necessities of life regularly. The aged are granted old-age pensions according to the length of their service. If they go on working voluntarily, they are paid both wages and old-age pensions. And those old people who are supportless may live in comfort in the homes of the aged for the rest of their days.

Under the most advanced socialist system of our country which the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has built up, under the socialist system of our country where both the state power and the means of production belong to the people and exploitation and oppression are no more, all the working people are living and working in happiness, brimful of hopes and free from all cares and worries about food, clothing and housing.

The Struggle for Acquiring Weapons in the Early Stage of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

The weapon poses one of the essential questions arising preferentially before the revolutionary people who have risen up in an organized, violent struggle, an armed struggle, against imperialism and colonialism for national independence. Only by acquiring weapons can the oppressed people arm themselves, form a revolutionary armed force, and organize and unfold an armed struggle.

To wage an armed struggle, it is imperative for a people to solve the problem of weapons so that they can take up arms in their hands.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and waged under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, was the first colonial national-liberation war in history, and it accumulated rich experiences in unravelling the problem of weapons in its initial stage.

Having correctly grasped the lawful requirements of the development of the revolution in our country in the early 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, set forth a great line of an anti-Japanese armed struggle and worked energetically for its implementation.

Thanks to his wise leadership and devoted efforts, a backbone was built up for an armed struggle, the mass foundation of the struggle laid and military experiences stored up, with the result that all the arrangements were made for the armed struggle.

It was no easy task to organize an armed force and obtain weapons under the conditions in which there was no state power nor the foundation of a national army and the whole country was covered with a network of the Japanese imperialist suppressive machine and the enemy perpetrated bestial outrages.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, energetically pushed forward this difficult task with an indomitable revolutionary

will and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

He closely combined the work of founding an Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army with the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people, enlisted fine progressive elements tested in this course as members of the armed force and aroused the broad revolutionary masses to the struggle for acquiring weapons.

On this basis, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of revolution, founded the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army, a standing armed force, and organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and, thereby brought the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle onto a higher stage of development.

The experiences gained by the Korean people in their struggle for acquiring weapons show that there is nothing impossible once Communists and revolutionary people arm themselves thoroughly with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and make persevering efforts to solve everything with their own strength and brains.

In the early 1930's, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

...It is no easy task for us to take up arms. The situation obtaining today, however, compels us to take up arms....

The question will not be solved if we merely sit and lament or wait at the sight of the enemy's bestial atrocities.

We must rise and fight in arms. Where do we get arms from? We can buy them if we have money or can make them. But the shortest way is to capture the enemy's weapons. If every one strains his wits, chooses a place and takes action fearlessly at the risk of life, he can get a weapon to arm himself....

Under the conditions in which the country had already been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism, it was quite unthinkable to receive assistance in arms from some-



In accordance with the policy put forth by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung anti-Japanese guerillas attack an enemy police station by surprise to take weapons

where or take over weapons from someone.

Only by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of accomplishing the revolution of one's own country by one's own efforts without relying on others, was it possible to obtain weapons and unfold an armed struggle.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung equipped the Communists and people with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and let all the masses of people take part in the struggle for acquiring weapons.

The struggle for the acquisition of weapons waged to carry out his instructions was joined by Communists and Young Communist League members, Red Guards, Juvenile Vanguard, Women's Association members and even by the aged and Children's Corps members.

Methods were varied in the struggle for obtaining weapons in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Of them the most fundamental one was to take weapons from the enemy.

At that time the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

...There are, of course, many ways of acquiring weapons. But the best is to take weapons from the enemy....

Why then do we say this is the best? The rea-

son is that when we finish off an enemy soldier to take weapon from him, it will weaken the enemy, make it possible to obtain an expensive weapon without paying even a penny and we need not worry about the source of weapon supply being drained so long as our opponent is the modernly equipped army of Japanese imperialism....

Upholding his teaching the Communists and revolutionary people carried on a death-defying struggle for taking weapons from the enemy everywhere. They pooled their wisdom and strength to work out ways and means suitable to the situation and objects in taking weapons from the enemy.

By using wooden rifles under cover of deep night they terrified reactionary officials and reactionary landlords into submission and disarmed them of their weapons. Even in open daylight they, armed with daggers and spears, made an attack from ambush on the enemy moving about separately and took arms from him.

Young men and women and other revolutionary people, doing field work by the roadside or washing by the riverside used their hoes, sickles, wash sticks, or powdered red pepper in finishing off passing enemies and reactionaries to take weapons from them which they sent to the Guerilla Army or armed themselves with when

joining it.

By turning their captured weapons into good account the Communists and revolutionary people unfolded ever bolder campaign to acquire more weapons. A group of them, disguised as Japanese imperialist gendarmes, entered a big reactionary landlord's mansion and, pretending to examine the weapons owned by the swine, deprived him of 18 rifles at a stroke. Another group in the disguise of peasants mobilized in the project of the earthen walls of a town, slipped into it and, seizing a good chance, attacked the office of the enemy's self-defence corps by surprise and captured 20 rifles, foiling the project at the same time.

As we see, the anti-Japanese guerillas obtained weapons through hard-fought battles in the early days, making surprise attacks to take arms from enemy's armed personnel operating individually or in small groups.

When the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was reinforced to some degree, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to seize great quantities of weapons and ammunition from bigger enemy troops.

At that time Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...There is no more important task for the Communists at present than to reinforce the armament of the Guerilla Army. Every available method should be employed to strengthen the armament of the Guerilla Army....

In the future, therefore, we should annihilate bigger groups of the enemy by assault and from ambush and capture quantities of weapons at one stroke, while incessantly intensifying surprise raids on enemy's armed personnel operating individually or in small groups. In other words, formerly one or several guerillas launched a surprise attack on individual enemy troops, police or squires to take arms from them, but from now on surprise raids should be made on a squad, a platoon or a company of the enemy to capture weapons and ammunition in great quantities....

Upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guerillas applied the method of seizing many weapons by one effort. A guerilla unit which was active in Yenchu County organized a 40-men storming party to launch an enveloping attack on the barracks of an enemy's "Peace Preservation Police Corps." One of the guerillas approached the barracks first stealthily and threw two pieces of bombs into them through the window. Then the besieging guerillas rushed into enemy's trenches massing their fire on them, shouting "Give us your guns, and you shall save your lives!" In this way they killed or captured alive a number of enemies, securing 18 rifles, 2 pistols and quantities of ammunition.

In March 1933 the Jiapikou battle was fought under the direct command of the respected and

beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. This battle was participated in by the guerilla force about a company strong, which attacked from ambush scores of enemy troops escorting a transport column of carts drawn by oxen or horses, and captured a large amount of arms, ammunition and other supplies.

The Chaomyaotai battle fought in the summer of 1934 was also commanded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. A piece of information from a local revolutionary organization stated that a Japanese imperialist aggressive army's "punitive force" came escorting over 200 ox-carts loaded to full capacity with military supply. The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung laid his plans for wiping out the enemy with the co-operation of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the Anti-Japanese National-Salvation Army and seizing weapons and other military supply. He ambushed our men at Chaomyaotai, which afforded favorable topographical conditions. After an exchange of hot fire for two hours our army rushed in at the charge and killed and wounded more than 80 men, capturing over 50 pieces of weapons and 200 cart loads of provisions and combat materials.

Following the instructions of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army worked boldly to purchase weapons. Purchases of weapons were done chiefly through the medium of responsible personages with national conscience who were working in reactionary organs, reactionary public organizations and the puppet army and the upper crust of the anti-Japanese units of the neighbouring country which was suffering from Japanese imperialist aggression. By persuasion and education the anti-Japanese guerillas led the responsible personages in reactionary organs, reactionary public organizations and puppet army units to supply the Guerilla Army with weapons and ammunition in a secret way.

Along with the struggle for obtaining arms from the enemy, efforts were also made to manufacture weapons on their own in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At that time the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the following effect:

...We must manufacture weapons by our own efforts while taking them from the enemy.

As experiences of the past show, even the primitive weapons such as swords, spears, axes and cudgels can be made a powerful means for smashing the enemy. If we make weapons effective in wiping out more enemy and equip our revolutionary comrades with them, it will no doubt make a great contribution to expanding the success of the armed struggle and accelerating the down-fall of Japanese imperialism....

Giving his instructions in the manufacture of

weapons suited to the characteristic features of the guerilla warfare and its material conditions, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...However powerful a weapon may be, it may be useless if it causes inconvenience to the combat action of the Guerilla Army, is complex for use and makes it hard to replenish ammunition.

But if it can kill the enemy, and is convenient to carry and easy for everybody to handle, it will become a precious weapon dear to the guerillas....

As we are not yet provided with adequate conditions for the manufacture of weapons, we should not try, from the beginning, to make some kind of a new, big-sized weapon but start making those fit for our actual condition and easy to manufacture....

In response to the instructions of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the revolutionary people made many kinds of weapons with the meagre smith's tools such as bellows, hammers, tongs, etc., in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. At first they forged swords and spears. While accumulating experience and making researches, they could turn out the "sound bomb" going off with a deafening sound, the "pepper bomb" giving off a villainous smell on explosion, and the "pebble bomb" blowing up pebbles in all directions causing many casualties to the enemy. All the bombs they made proved highly efficient in the weapon-acquiring struggle.

On the basis of repeated experiments and mutual consultations they finally succeeded in making "Yongil Bomb," which was similar to the present-day bombs in their shape and efficiency.

Early in 1933 short courses were organized at many guerilla bases to pass on the methods and experience of bomb making.

Especially, in the short course arranged at the Hsiaowangching guerilla base, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a programmatic teaching which was to be made a compass in the struggles for acquiring and making weapons and in using them. His teaching brought about a great turn in the work of the armouries at the bases.

From then on the armouries turned out different kinds of bombs, namely, bombs No. 3, No. 2, No. 1, extra-big and successive-explosion bombs, which varied according to their bulks and uses.

In the early stage of the anti-Japanese armed

struggle, the guerilla fighters had very few rifles and pistols. So, bomb squads equipped only with bombs were organized and operated in various localities. The members of those squads carried each six to eight bombs tied to their belts, and always took the lead in attacking the enemy's barracks and batteries. Every guerilla who did not belong to a bomb squad always carried two bombs with him which he used in battle. Even the members of the Anti-Japanese Self-defence Corps, local underground workers, the members of the Juvenile Vanguard, and part of the people in the guerilla bases carried the bombs with them.

In those days the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to this effect:

...In manufacturing weapons you should have group discussions, pool your wisdom to find a solution and, firmly relying on the broad segments of the revolutionary masses, get their help and assistance. Only by so doing, is it possible to acquire materials even in the thick of the arduous struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and make not only bombs but also more powerful weapons....

Following the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the armoury workers repeatedly held consultations among them and found a solution with the help of the masses whenever difficulties cropped up or a new assignment was given. Thus they secured a large amount of raw and other materials such as scrap iron, wire and sulfur needed in bomb-manufacturing and worked really hard to make something out of nothing until they could turn out powder, ammunition and even pistols.

The armouries not only continued to put out weapons, as mentioned above, but also improved outmoded weapons while repairing various kinds of pistols, rifles and machine guns, and thereby helped increasing the fighting capacity of the Guerilla Army and equipped the people in the bases with arms.

In the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, as mentioned above, rich experiences were gained in the weapon-acquiring struggle. This was the fruition of the indomitable struggle waged for the independence of the country and the liberation of the people by the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the revolutionary people, who had armed themselves firmly with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as well as the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

Magnificent Programme of the Six-Year Plan

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a congress of great victory in industrialization and a congress of overall victory of the Juche idea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the brilliant Leader of the revolution, summed up the victory and success achieved by our Party and people in their revolutionary struggle and constructive work and put forward a magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan which shows our people a new orientation and goal of struggle.

The great blueprint of the new Six-Year Plan mapped out by the Leader is a programme of economic construction for achieving a great progress towards the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and it is a militant banner rousing our Party and people to a new victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"The basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes gained in industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 39.)

In the period of the new prospective plan we will equip industry in a fuller way and strengthen its independence so that the already established modern industry may display its might to the full and develop the country's productive forces still faster by achieving the steady technical progress in all branches of the national economy.

In particular, in order to emancipate the working people from arduous labour there was set an important task of vigorously pushing ahead with the three major tasks of the technical revolution during the period of the new prospective plan.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"We should unfold an extensive technical innovation movement in industry and agriculture and all other branches of the national economy to narrow down the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and

industrial work to a considerable extent and free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. These are precisely the three major tasks of the technical revolution we should fulfil in a few years ahead." (Ibid., p. 47.)

The three major tasks of the technical revolution set forth by the Leader constitute a clear-cut militant objective—the achievement of the general technical progress of our national economy which has entered a higher stage of development. They are a lofty revolutionary undertaking for narrowing down at an early possible date the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial work, the leftover of the old society, and for emancipating the women from their age-old sufferings from household drudgery.

The new prospective plan of great significance in our revolution and construction is our Party's great economic programme embodying in an all-round way the outstanding theories and lines on the building of socialism put forward by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

First of all, in the Six-Year Plan is embodied the law of development of the socialist economy characterized by continued innovation and uninterrupted advance. It is the plan of Chollima which envisages an unprecedented rate of growth in production in all branches of the national economy.

The Six-Year Plan period will witness the continued high rate of growth in production. It is planned that the total output value of industry will increase 2.2 times—2.3 times in the output of the means of production and 2 times in consumer goods.

In 1976 the annual output of electricity will reach 28,000-30,000 million kwh; coal, 50-53 million tons; steel, 3.8-4 million tons; cement, 7.5-8 million tons; fabrics, 500-600 million metres; marine products, 1.6-1.8 million tons; and the volume of output is scheduled to rise to a level far higher than now in all fields of the national economy. Then our country will rank among the most advanced countries in per-capita output of major manufactured goods.

This indicates that the Six-Year Plan is a revolutionary and positive plan which envisages an annual average increase of industrial output by a high rate of 14 per cent.

The Six-Year Plan is a Juche-motivated plan correctly embodying the original line of building an

independent national economy advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"During the period of the new prospective plan we should, above all, perfect the inner-structures of the industrial branches and strengthen the Juche character of our industry further still." (Ibid., p. 39.)

In the plan period, our industry, following the wise line of building a Juche industry put forth by the Leader, will be built in a diversified way still further on the basis of modern technique and will develop more firmly relying on the domestic raw-material resources.

First of all, the domestic bases of power, fuel and raw materials—the key to ensuring the independence of industry—will be consolidated qualitatively.

During the new prospective plan in the field of the power industry the generating capacity will be increased by 2.2 million kw by combining the building of large-scale hydro- and thermal-power plants and constructing medium- and small-sized power stations on a large scale. Then the total generating capacity of our country will reach over 5 million kw, of which the thermal generating capacity will be nearly half of the total. Thus seasonal limitations will be overcome completely in the power production.

In the mining industry, while strictly adhering to the three principles—conducting geographical prospective work preferentially, carrying out the technical revolution and actively promoting scientific research work, we will enhance the productivity in the existing coal and ore mines. Meanwhile, new coal and ore mines will be opened in the prospective regions to boost coal and ore production rapidly.

In the plan period, the output of iron ore will grow 1.8 times; copper, 1.7 times; lead and zinc, 1.8 times; tungsten, 1.9 times; molybdenum, 4.4 times.

It is one of the important tasks of heavy industry to rapidly develop the ferrous metallurgy and strengthen its independence in the Six-Year Plan period. In the field of the ferrous metallurgical industry, the iron production base relying on domestic fuel will be strengthened, the variety and standards of rolled steel be expanded and the production of goods of second-stage metal processing be developed rapidly. Thus in 1976 the annual output of pig and granulated iron will reach 3.5-3.8 million tons; steel, 3.8-4 million tons; rolled steel, 2.8-3 million tons. And during the plan seamless tube output will increase 1.7 times and galvanized iron plates 4.2 times.

With the swift development of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry the output of various light and rare metals needed for the development of the national economy will be boosted speedily.

In the domain of the chemical industry the pro-

duction of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides will be further augmented relying on the foundation of the chemical industry already laid. This will actively contribute to the full-scale chemicalization of agriculture. The existing production bases for chemical fibres and synthetic resins will be enlarged. In the meantime, new large oil chemical and synthetic-rubber industries will be built, which will open a vista for solving at home the question of a series of raw materials including such chemical fibres as anilon and tetron and synthetic rubber. In the plan period, the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 2 times; herbicides, 4.5 times; chemical fibres, 1.9 times and synthetic resins, 3 times.

The advancement of the technical revolution onto a new stage and the further development of the country's general productive forces depends largely on the development of the machine-building industry. During the new prospective plan, in the domain of the engineering industry production bases for large-sized and precision machines will be further expanded and strengthened and electronic and automation industry bases be firmly built, thus the structure of the engineering industry will be perfected still further. And there will be a rapid increase in the production of such machines as various large-sized equipment needed for power, mining, metallurgical, cement and chemical industries and gigantic nature-remaking projects, large-sized vessels needed in developing the marine industry and water transport, automation elements and gauges required for the growth of the electronic and automation industry, various types of single-purpose machines demanded by the food and daily necessities industries and various other machine tools.

In 1971-76, the output of machine tools will increase 2.6 times; excavators, 3.2 times; motor vehicles, 2.4 times; generators, 5 times; and freight cars, 2.1 times.

Bases for the production of vessels will be firmly built and factory mother-ships and cargo ships of 10,000-ton class be made. The output of vessels as a whole will increase 3.6 times during the same period.

And in the plan period, the production of cement, and metal, chemical and other building-materials will be augmented swiftly and a rapid headway be made in the forestry industry through the thorough implementation of the Party's policy of simultaneously developing the central and local building-materials industries.

It is the principal task to be fulfilled in the field of light industry to expand the variety of consumer goods substantially, raise their quality decisively in order to make the people's life more bountiful and free the women from household burdens.

In the domain of light industry, the plan period will witness the further development of textile, footwear and paper industries and the expansion of production of various types of good-quality

fabrics and knitwear. In 1976 the annual output of footwear will reach 70 million pairs. And in the plan period paper output will increase 1.3 times. Along with this, greater efforts will be directed to the development of the foodstuff industry during the Six-Year Plan. In this period the volume of processed meat output is to grow 5.9 times; processed vegetables, 14.7 times; processed fruits, 9.2 times and beverage, 4.3 times.

In particular, measures will be taken to shore up the daily necessities industry speedily so as to enlarge the assortments and output volume of ironwares, plastic daily necessities, porcelains, glasswares and articles of cultural use and to raise their quality decisively.

During the new prospective plan great efforts will also be directed to the development of the fishing industry. Pelagic fishing as well as inshore fishing will be developed to catch much more fish. There will be a great innovation in the fish processing. In the meantime traffic services will also make rapid progress to keep abreast with the general economic development of the country.

Particularly in the field of industry, to successfully fulfill the three major tasks of the technical revolution in the Six-Year Plan period, measures will be taken to effect mechanization and comprehensive mechanization and gradually go over to semi- and full-automation in the mining industry where hard and labour-consuming work remains more than in any other branches relatively. Besides, the level of mechanization and comprehensive mechanization will be decisively raised in the spheres of forestry, fishery, capital construction and transport.

And in the metallurgical, chemical and cement industries and in other domains where work is done in the heat, the production processes will be automated and will go over to remote control gradually. In those production branches affected by gas, dust and humidity, technical renovation will be made to do away with harmful labour.

The qualitative consolidation of the power, fuel and raw-material bases in industry, the establishment of new industrial branches, further perfection of the industrial production structure and strengthening of the technical equipment in industry—all this attests to the all-round strengthening of the Juche character and independence of industry.

Such great strides in industry signify the further brilliant realization of the ingenious original idea and far-reaching conception of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, on the building of a Juche industry and an independent national economy.

During the Six-Year Plan, under the powerful assistance of Juche industry agricultural production will be highly modernized and intensified, the material and technical basis of agriculture be consolidated incomparably and agricultural production will grow rapidly. In 1976 the total annual grain output will reach to a 7-7.5 million-ton mark, of

which rice output will be 3.5 million tons.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"The central task facing the domain of the rural economy is to make agricultural production highly intensive." (Ibid., p. 44.)

In our country where the area of arable land is limited, the key to increased production of grain and other farm produce lies in raising per-unit-area yields by making agricultural production highly intensive.

In the period of the new prospective plan dry-field irrigation will be widely introduced and the system of irrigation including water-sprinkling irrigation will be established in 300,000 chongbo of dry fields; the chemicalization of agriculture will be promoted to increase the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per chongbo of the arable land to one ton or up and the results attained in the biological research work will be applied to agricultural production extensively.

Tideland reclamation will be undertaken on a large scale to obtain new land.

In the Six-Year Plan period the all-out mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture will be carried out to drastically narrow down the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour and the technical revolution will be accelerated to save a great deal of the rural labour power. To this end, the number of tractors will increase 4.2 times, lorries 2.5 times, and various types of trailer farm machines will be supplied to the countryside. And it will receive more herbicides.

In 1976 the comprehensive mechanization will be introduced in more than 500,000 chongbo of arable land. Then in these areas the labour power expended per chongbo of paddies will be reduced to 60-80 man-days and that of dry fields to 20-30 man-days, thus making it possible for a farmer to manage five to six chongbo of paddies or eight to ten chongbo of dry fields.

This will render it possible to lessen markedly the distinctions between the industrial and agricultural labour, introduce an eight-hour working day gradually in the countryside and save a lot of rural labour power.

In the Six-Year Plan period efforts will be devoted to modernizing and intensifying the stock-breeding, too. In 1976 the annual output figures will be: meat—400,000 tons; eggs—3,000 millions; milk—60,000 tons and wool—2,500 tons.

Rapid headway will also be made in fruit-growing and sericulture. In 1976 the total output of fruits will rise to a 800,000-1,000,000-ton mark.

All this will convert our countryside into a firmer, self-sufficient food base, a reliable raw material base of industry and a powerful base for the country's prosperity and development and the enhancement of the people's life, and thus further strengthen the independence of the national economy and clearly prove the creativeness, justness and great vitality of the "Theses on the Socialist Rural

Question in Our Country," the great Marxist-Leninist agricultural programme of our Party, authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

During the Six-Year Plan education, science and culture will also make rapid development and over 600,000 technicians and specialists will be trained. Thus in 1976 the number of technicians and specialists working in all fields of the national economy will exceed one million.

The Six-Year Plan is not a mere plan of peaceful construction but a militant one. It correctly embodies our Party's revolutionary line of simultaneously carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"To cope with the prevailing situation we must speed up socialist construction to the utmost and further strengthen our national defence power in parallel." (Ibid., p. 70.)

In the period of the new prospective plan economic construction as well as defence upbuilding will be stepped up continuously to strengthen decisively material preparations for providing against a war in conformity to the demand of the obtaining situation.

The munitions industry will be reconstructed and expanded still further on the basis of modern techniques and its Juche character and independence strengthened. This will make it possible to fortify the base of the munitions industry still further and build up a firm material basis capable of carrying on production without interruption even in any adverse war conditions.

Centrically incorporated in the Six-Year Plan is the ingenious military strategic conception of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding military strategic genius, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and the genius Leader of revolution, who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the great Fatherland Liberation War to victory with his original military theory on the modern and guerilla warfare and rich experience.

The fulfilment of this plan will allow our coun-

THE BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF THE SIX-YEAR PLAN

Gross Industrial Output Value



try, where all-people, nation-wide defence system has already been firmly established, to have a further perfected, reliable self-defensive military and economic strength and ever-victorious defence power capable of smashing any surprise attack of the enemy at a stroke and coping with any modern warfare and any long drawn-out war.

The Six-Year Plan is also a popular plan. It embodies in an overall way the high virtues and profound solicitude of the respected and beloved

Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is always directing concern to the enhancement of the people's well-being.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught:

"It is the supreme principle governing the activities of our Party to systematically promote the welfare of the people.... As in the past, our Party will in future, too, continue to direct unending concern to the systematic improvement of the people's living." (Ibid., p. 74.)

In the period of the prospective plan the national income will show an increase of 1.8 times. In accordance with it, a series of measures will be taken to boost the real incomes of the working people.

According to the far-reaching plan of the fatherly Leader to provide the entire working people with a more affluent life, in the plan period wages of the factory and office workers will be raised again to bring their average monthly wages to 90 won, the incomes of peasants in terms of kind and money be augmented to a marked extent and the prices of fabrics, underwear, footwear and other mass consumption goods of primary importance in people's living will be reduced by 50 per cent. This will lend to increase the real incomes of the working people evenly and speedily.

In the plan period modern dwellings for over one million families will be built in towns and rural areas. In urban areas many 8-10 and 12-15 storied houses will spring up.

Especially, in improving the people's living, in line with the policy of eliminating the distinctions between living standards of the workers and peasants and between living conditions of urban and rural population, even rural villages will be covered with the TV network and provided with water services, and bus services will be opened to all *ri*. Then our countryside will be turned into a socialist cultured one good to live in, where work will become more joyous.

And to free the women from kitchen work rice-cooking factories will be built everywhere and a fresh innovation be brought about in the foodstuff industry to process staple and non-staple foodstuffs by industrial methods on a full scale. At the same time, the networks of public catering facilities and public service establishments will be expanded, more convenient and cultured domestic utensils including refrigerators and washing machines supplied and such educational and public health establishments for bringing up children well as kindergartens, creches, children's

wards will be expanded in a big way.

This will give the women greater opportunities for taking part in public activities and enable them to work with complete peace of mind and devote their wisdom and talents to the revolution and construction. Then they will enjoy a worthwhile labour and their life will become more cultured and happier.

In all these epochal steps for the improvement of the people's living are clearly embodied the high virtues and profound fatherly love and solicitude for the people of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, who devotes all his energies to the fight for the freedom and happiness of the people and meticulously looks after every detail of people's living conditions, always giving deep thought to making our people live better than other people.

They also show the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system in our country which has been established and consolidated thanks to the wise leadership of the Leader.

The magnificent prospect of the Six-Year Plan is a worthwhile, hopeful great blueprint which can be mapped out only by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, who is possessed of the art of sagacious and distinguished leadership whereby he transforms the ideal of humanity and a cherished dream of the people into reality, prospecting the high peak of socialism and the bright future of communism. And it can be realized only under his leadership.

When this new programme is realized, our country will be turned into a developed socialist country with a more powerful economic and military might; our revolutionary forces will grow further and become indestructible; and our life will be more affluent and cultured. And the materialization of this programme will further inspire and encourage the people in South Korea in their revolutionary struggle and open a decisive phase in accomplishing the country's independent unification, thus accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution further still.

The tasks of the Six-Year Plan are difficult and huge and the struggle of our people is still arduous. However, our people are confident that the Six-Year Plan will surely be fulfilled ahead of the set time, for there are the wise and seasoned leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, the inexhaustible strength of our people united closely around the Leader and the enormous potentialities of the foundation of an independent economy already laid.

The League of Socialist Working Youth Has Grown under the Care of the Fatherly Leader

January 17 is the birthday of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. Whenever the day comes round we look back to the immediate post-liberation days when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, illumined the course of advance for the youth movement in Korea, and he himself gave guidance to the organization of a Democratic Youth League (predecessor of the present LSWY).

Ever since he set out in revolution bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarding the youth as the most energetic and stout force in social revolution, has personally organized and directed youth work in laying the strong historic roots of the Korean youth movement.

After liberation, too, he paid much solicitude and concern for youth work; he showed a clear-cut course to our young people who were groping for the way of the Korean youth movement, and founded the Democratic Youth League, a united mass organization of the youth.

The founding and development of the League of Socialist Working Youth owed entirely to the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and to his warm fatherly love and care.

* * *

Upon his triumphant return from the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle after defeating the bandit Japanese imperialism and liberating the fatherland, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters together and assigned each of them a task for the building of a new Korea.

One day in September 1945, dispatching a young revolutionary fighter to work in the Pyongyang City Young Communist League, Comrade Kim Il Sung said to him to the following effect:

...Korean youth hasn't a broad organization of its own as yet.

So, a broad, united, democratic organization should be formed for our youth who will become

a pillar in building a new democratic Korea.

To form such a unique mass organization of youth, a sturdy backbone should be built with young workers, peasants and intellectuals who were most progressive and loyal to the Party, the Young Communist League organizations be strengthened and, at the same time, the nucleus role of the progressive-minded youths be enhanced in educating and uniting the youth of various strata.

To do so, it is essential first of all to adequately prepare the young personnel who are to undertake this job, and lead them along.

Of course, it is true that most of the functionaries working among the youth have turned out with a resolve to carry on revolution. Yet they have little experience of youth work and lack theories on revolution either, let alone the method of work. And they don't know with whom to join hands, what and how to do.

You must render them good help in acquiring revolutionary theories and method of work.

Meanwhile, you should form a Party organization in the leading organ of the Young Communist League at an early date so as to cultivate the functionaries politically and ideologically through their Party organizational life and raise their level in practical work likewise.

Moreover, a relentless struggle should be organized against all the unprincipled manifestations among the youth and the functionaries, principled education be strengthened to make them defend, like the apple of an eye, the unity and cohesion of the ranks, and the chance elements, undesirable elements and alien elements be cleaned up so as to secure purity within the ranks....

Having got a clear insight into the obtaining situation and even the distant future of the Korean revolution at a time when our people and youths were impatiently groping for a future course of the Korean revolution, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a great revolutionary line to brightly illumine the path ahead of the liberated people of Korea, and indicated the right orientation in the youth movement.

In the situation prevailing at that time, the

founding of the Democratic Youth League was an urgent demand of the revolution.

The policy of founding the Democratic Youth League advanced by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of the priceless achievements and rich experience he had gained in personally organizing and directing the Korean youth movement during the long period from the early years of his revolutionary activities to the closing days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, was a creative policy for rearing the reserves of the Party, laying the firm mass foundation of the Party and a policy reflecting our Party's political line on rallying the patriotic and democratic masses in various strata.

Following liberation our people were confronted with the task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. This task could not be done only by the strength of the working class. It could be successfully fulfilled only by enlisting all the united, patriotic and democratic forces, which were interested in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, under the leadership of the working class. In this connection it was a very pressing question to win over the broad masses of youth, rally them around the Party and mobilize them to the carrying out of the task of the democratic revolution.

Things were different, however. Take the Pyongyang City Young Communist League organization for instance. It was drawing scarcely 2-3 persons in a day in its membership because it was dealing with only progressive youths believing in communism. That was due to the fact that while holding sway over the work of the city Y.C.L. organization the factionalists, who were held captive to flunkeyism, followed the "Y.C.L. line" of other country in a dogmatic way and imposed it upon the lower units. The factionalists did not accept membership applications even from the formerly oppressed and exploited youths, only digging for defects in their family relations.

In the meantime, the reactionaries at home were scheming to form all sorts of reactionary youth organizations, and each political party was striving to win over young people to its side.

If such a state of affairs was left alone, a large number of young people could possibly be won over by the reactionaries, not to mention the fact that the youth movement would split.

It was imperative to win over the broad masses of youth as early as possible and rally them closely around the Party in accordance with the policy drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

But there lay many bottlenecks and difficulties before the functionaries who were working among youths under the complex situation created in the days immediate after liberation.

What troubled them most was the question of young cadres who were to tackle the job among youths.

Inasmuch as most of the functionaries working among youths, as the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said, had come out with a resolve to make revolution in those days, they were eager to work hard and had also a strong revolutionary spirit.

But they were quite inexperienced in youth work. Worse still, those days were not uneventful. Everywhere reactionary elements were openly engaged in their despicable activities. At night they often carried out a raid on the living quarters of the Y.C.L. staff.

That situation made it essential to awaken the class consciousness of the youth who would assume an important role in the revolution, and knit them together so as not to allow the reactionary elements either to be active or to hold on any longer. Nevertheless, the young functionaries were not prepared for it theoretically. That was a matter for regret.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who had always been concerned in bringing up functionaries to work among youths at an earlier date, often met them individually or collectively and told them in detail about the orientation for the further progress in youth work and about the concrete method of work.

In teaching them he would quite often refer above all to the position and role to be assumed by the youth in social revolution. He told:

...It is the youth who is most valorous and sheds much blood in a revolution. There is no precedent for the revolution to emerge victorious without having young people in the van.

Youth belongs to the generation making revolution, to the rising generation and to the advancing generation.

Only by educating the young generation well, is it possible to expedite the unification of the country and also go over to communist society at an earlier date....

Expressing such a high appreciation of the mission and social role entrusted to the young people, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said that not a single young man should therefore be made to surrender himself to the reactionary influence and that political and ideological education as well as moral education should be strengthened among the youth to enhance their class consciousness and national pride.

He further taught that the youth should be especially educated to have a high pride of their being revolutionaries so that all of them could be embraced in the youth organizations and rise up for the building of their country.

Guided by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings, the young functionaries organized training courses to rear the nuclei of the youth, and sent them to factories, rural villages and schools to enlighten youths there.

While consolidating the Y.C.L. ranks and extensively enlisting young people in the organizations, the functionaries energetically pushed ahead with the work of equipping them politically and ideologically so that the youth could take the lead in the democratic revolution.

Comrade Premier directed particular concern to the work and living conditions of the functionaries working among youths.

Though everything was in short supply and the situation was hard right after liberation, the Y.C.L. functionaries were the only personnel who were provided with a well-accommodated office building, and even many cars for use when they went out for guidance to the lower units.

One day the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to the Pyongyang City Committee of the Young Communist League, which had just moved to a new building.

Busy as he was, he, concerned about the life of the functionaries in charge of youth work, took the trouble to come to see them in person in the dead of night when everybody was in deep slumber.

It was snowing in large flakes that night.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, standing outside the building in the falling snow, looked at the office building from various angles. After a while, he had this to say:

The young generation are fond of something bright, brilliant and gay. Such a dim electric light would not do for the vestibule of the youth league office, would it?...

Making his way through the entrance door he pointed to its narrowness, saying:

"Better change this door, too. Youth has lofty aims and aspirations. Make the door large enough for them to enter swinging their arms, their chest out."

What can be deeper and warmer than the love of the respected and beloved Leader who intends to make everything fit for the characteristics of the young people, be it an electric light or a door which seems ordinary to all?

There was a functionary in his office-room that night. While at work till late, he dropped off to sleep, leaning over his desk.

Perplexed at the sight, the adjutant was going to wake him up, when the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung gently waved to him to leave him alone.

He approached to the sleeping comrade quietly, took off his own overcoat and put it softly over the man's shoulders.

Such was his warm affection for the pillars of the future and that affection of his knew no bounds.

When the man woke up from sleep towards dawn and found out all that had happened to him, he burst out into an exclamation with "Dear General...," hugging the overcoat. Hot tears streamed from his eyes.

Why he could be the only man who had been moved to tears by his warm love and solicitude!

All eyes were wet with hot tears, overwhelmed with emotion, when people saw the changed electric lamp of the vestibule, the enlarged door, the new desks and chairs sent by him the next day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who cared for every aspect of the work and life of the functionaries working among youths paid frequent visits to their boarding-house, too. On these occasions he asked and saw what kind of cereal was used for food and what kind of sidedishes was served, and he often had his adjutants procure even tasteful groceries and sent it to them.

Whenever they were treated with so much love and care by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung they made a firm resolve to overcome any hardships and difficulties and work with redoubled courage at all times so that they could repay him for his kindness and live up to his expectation.

In those arduous days the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung instilled unabating patriotic ardor into the hearts of the youth and enlightened functionaries working among youths, pulling them ahead. In this way he led them to lay a firm foundation, in defiance of manifold difficulties, for giving birth to the organizations of the Democratic Youth League in a short span of time.

On the basis of such preparatory work, a meeting of activists of all provincial Y.C.L. organizations was opened in Pyongyang on October 28, 1945, in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for whom the entire Korean people and the youth could hardly repress their unanimous feeling of adoration.

At the meeting the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave programmatic instructions which served as a guide for youth work. After analysing the obtaining situation of the country and the character and task of our revolution, he went on to speak persuasively about the necessity of closely rallying various sections of youths around the Party and about the tasks for it.

His speech offered unshakable faith and vistas to the activists, who had been anxious to know which way they had to follow and how, and brought forth the beacon illumining the course ahead of them and served as a guideline in youth work.

(The founding of the Democratic Youth League—this is the way for the Korean youth movement to take.)

Such was the conviction written on every face of the activists beaming with joy and admiration.

That was why they vied with each other to take the floor, and expressed warm support for the line of founding the Democratic Youth League put forward by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The meeting adopted with unanimity the decision on reorganizing the Young Communist League into the Democratic Youth League.

The meeting made public a declaration, which was refined by the hand of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. The declaration produced stirring excitement among the entire Korean youth. Their revolutionary spirit and political ardor were inflamed like an active volcano.

From that time on, a great change took place in the Korean youth movement.

The democratic youth organizations in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province were built up on a solid basis, as intended by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and they became a model for other organizations in the country, thereby pulling along the youth in other provinces.

In this, the November 1945 congress of the democratic youth organizations in South Pyongan Province was of great importance. The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and directed this congress in person.

To create an example at one unit and bring the whole into action on that example represented a revolutionary method of work he had held fast to in doing anything ever since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. And that was also the way he applied in pushing forward the work of founding the Democratic Youth League.

At a time when the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys were frantically staging "anti-Communist propaganda" on the one hand and the anti-Party factionalists were making desperate efforts on the other in an attempt to impede the work of founding the Democratic Youth League, the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung prepared a text himself and went out to make a speech before the young people in Pyongyang and local areas and, thereby inspired them all with patriotic ardor and pride in the revolution.

The work of founding the Democratic Youth League made brisk headway under the personal leadership and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. As a result, democratic youth organizations had been set up in all provinces, cities and counties by the end of 1945.

And at last, a conference of representatives of the North Korean democratic youth organizations was held in Pyongyang in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on January 16, 1946, for the purpose of founding the Democratic Youth League.

The hearts of the entire representatives at the conference, nay, millions of young men and women in Korea, were throbbing with a unanimity of the great revolutionary idea and will of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

On January 17, 1946, the conference announced

to the whole world the birth of the Korean Democratic Youth League which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean revolution.

By founding the Democratic Youth League all the youth and students of our country came to rally still firmer around the Party and the Leader.

The birth of the Democratic Youth League was a telling blow to the reactionary force.

With the founding of the Democratic Youth League our youth were united closely around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to discharge their duty honourably at each stage of the revolution, as the reserves of the Party and as the revolutionary soldiers of the Leader.

In the period of peaceful construction after liberation our youth took the van in the struggle for the historic democratic reforms and, thereby made an enormous contribution to the building and consolidation of the revolutionary democratic base; during the Fatherland Liberation War, they defended the freedom and independence of the country and the revolutionary gains with their blood, thereby performing immortal exploits which will long shine in our history; in the post-war period, they fully demonstrated to the world the heroic stamina of the youth of Chollima Korea in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Glorious and honourable is the militant course traversed by the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The League of Socialist Working Youth has been able to travel such a glorious course and is firmly guarding the outpost of the revolution and construction as the guard corps defending Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, with the lives of its members, as the death-defying corps carrying through the order and directive of the Leader, because the fatherly Leader founded the League of Socialist Working Youth and has brought up the new generation of the revolution in his bosom as warm as the sunbeam, never forgetting them even amid the acute class struggle, in the days of the fierce war and in the arduous period of rehabilitation and construction.

As the League of Socialist Working Youth was founded and brought up by the Leader and has inherited the revolutionary traditions of the ever-victorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, its members who are united in this glorious revolutionary column will, in the future, too, remain infinitely true to the Leader's teaching, thoroughly prepare themselves as the revolutionary soldiers of the Leader, as reliable workers for the building of communism, and advance vigorously fortifying their socialist fatherland still more impregnably and bringing about still greater revolutionary upsurge, in order to achieve the final victory in the revolution and bring earlier the great revolutionary event of the unification of the country.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification Is a Marxist-Leninist Party Guided in Its Struggle by the Great Revolutionary Ideas of the Gifted Leader of Revolution, Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The revolutionaries in South Korea—revolutionary soldiers faithful to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the nation and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people—formed the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, a unified Marxist-Leninist Party and a Party of the working class, in August 1969 in South Korea and adopted its Manifesto and Programme, and announced them to the world.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification is a revolutionary and militant Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class which fights, taking the idea of Juche, great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, as its guiding principle and the line and policy for the South Korean revolution set forth by him as its strategy and tactics.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification was built by the South Korean revolutionaries, faithful soldiers of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, in accordance with his original line on the founding of a unified Marxist-Leninist party capable of independently leading the revolution in South Korea and with his Juche-motivated ideas and theory on Party building.

The revolution of our country is on different stages of development in the North and the South because of its artificial division caused by the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism.

In the northern half of the Republic where the people have taken power into their own hands under the wise leadership of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist transformation of the relations

of production were carried out long ago and socialist construction is being promoted.

However, South Korea, subjected to the military occupation by U.S. imperialism and its vicious colonial enslavement policy, still remains a backward colonial, semi-feudal society and, accordingly, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is posed as an immediate task to be accomplished there.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of this characteristic feature of the development of the revolution in our country the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and brilliant strategist of revolution, put forward two different revolutionary tasks before the people in North and South Korea and clarified that the struggle for their implementation is one for expediting the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution in a unified way. Besides, he laid down an original, wise policy of building, above all, a Marxist-Leninist Party, the vanguard detachment of the working class and toiling people who are directly engaged in the revolution in South Korea, with their own efforts and raising its leading role, so as to lead to victory the South Korean revolution, an organic component of the Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"To successfully carry on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal struggle and emerge victorious from it, it is necessary for the South Korean people to have a revolutionary party which takes Marxism-Leninism as its guiding principle and represents the interests of the workers, peasants and all other sections of the broad masses." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. III, pp. 141-142.)

Without a revolutionary party it is impossible to provide the people with a programme of

struggle and organize and mobilize the masses to it.

The experience gained by the South Korean people in the past revolutionary movement shows that only when there is a genuine revolutionary party and the unified leadership of the party based on scientific strategies and tactics is ensured, can they emerge victorious in their revolutionary struggle.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea on building an independent Marxist-Leninist Party in South Korea is a great original idea, which is a development of his valuable experience gained in the struggle for the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the Party during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, in conformity with the specific realities of South Korea; and it is the sole correct guiding idea which brightly illumines the road towards the victory of the South Korean revolution.

Along with the question of founding an independent Party capable of leading the South Korean revolution, the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly formulated the basic principle of organization of the Party to be built in South Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"The South Korean revolutionary organizations and revolutionaries should steadily extend and strengthen the party ranks through practical struggles against the enemy and, in particular, reinforce the party organizations qualitatively with the revolutionary nuclei who have been steeled and tested in the struggle. The South Korean revolutionary party organizations should become militant detachments of staunch revolutionary fighters who possess a firm Marxist-Leninist world outlook, are prepared to fight to the last in the interests of the people and can remain true to the revolutionary principles in whatever ordeals. The leading core of the party organizations must be formed with competent revolutionaries who are capable of forming an accurate judgement on the situation and skillfully leading the movement on the strategic and tactical principles of Marxism-Leninism in any complex circumstances." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 394.)

Wholeheartedly upholding the line on the building of the Party laid down by the Leader, the South Korean revolutionaries formed local organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in March 1964 in the course of the fierce struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges and energetically fought to consolidate and develop them step by step.

The organizations of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, first of all, thoroughly armed the cadres and Party members with the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and thus brought them up into true revolutionary fighters who are

singleheartedly and boundlessly loyal to the Leader; and they devoted all their energies to ceaselessly extending and strengthening the Party ranks with the fighters steeled and tested in struggle as the core and to laying firmly the mass foundation of the Party.

Based upon such organizational and ideological preparations for the building of the Party which had been made in the flames of the protracted, arduous struggle under the enemy's brutal suppression, the South Korean revolutionaries at last formed the Party Central Committee with the revolutionary fighters faithful to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and adopted the Manifesto and Programme of the Party.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, on the basis of the great revolutionary ideas of the brilliant Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and the strategic and tactical lines set forth by him, clarified the guiding idea of the Party, the revolutionary traditions inherited by it, its class basis, its goal of struggle, its fundamental attitude and position towards ways and means to carry out the South Korean revolution, and clearly expounded the character and fighting tasks of the Party in its Manifesto and Programme.

In its Manifesto the Revolutionary Party for Reunification announced that "the guiding idea of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification is Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of Juche which is the original embodiment of Marxism-Leninism in the present era and in the actual conditions of our country."

This bespeaks that the Revolutionary Party for Reunification is a genuine revolutionary Party representing the interests of the South Korean people.

The great Juche idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an immortal idea leading the Korean revolution along the most straight road of victory, serving as a bright beacon which illumines the glorious path ahead of our people with its inexhaustible vitality.

Therefore, the South Korean people can achieve a shining victory in their revolutionary struggle only when it is guided by the great Marxist-Leninist Juche idea of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, in its Manifesto, proclaimed that it is a Party which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions personally created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This means that the Revolutionary Party for Reunification is a genuine Marxist-Leninist Party which, as a continuer of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, strives to arm itself with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and remain true to the Leader and the cause of the revolution to the last like the anti-Japanese guerillas, and bring the South Korean revolution to a final victory bravely overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals with an

unflinching fighting spirit.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification also clarified in its Manifesto that it is organized with the pioneers of the working class, peasants and other sections of the toiling people in South Korea to defend their interests, which means that it thoroughly embodies the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the class character of the Party. The Revolutionary Party for Reunification expounded in its Manifesto and Programme that the ultimate objective of the Party is to build socialist and communist society and that its immediate aim is to overthrow the corrupt colonial and semi-feudal social system and set up a people's democratic regime on its grave by carrying out a people's democratic revolution against U.S. imperialism and the fascist rule in South Korea and, further, to accomplish the great cause of the country's unification, the supreme desire of our nation.

As seen above, the aim and programme of struggle put forth by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification are reflective of the law-governed demands of the socio-economic development and the unanimous aspirations of the people of all walks of life in South Korea. Therefore, they constitute the joint political programme of all the patriotic and democratic forces in South Korea fighting vigorously against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the democratic development of society and the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland, and also constitute the aim of struggle for the entire South Korean people.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification explicitly clarified its principled stand on the ways of carrying on the South Korean revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching that the reactionary ruling apparatus can be overthrown only by revolutionary violence serves as a strategic principle which the Revolutionary Party for Reunification firmly maintains in carrying out the South Korean revolution.

The historical experience of the revolutionary struggle shows that without resorting to violence it is impossible to crush the counter-revolutionary forces armed to the teeth. Moreover, the revolution can not be led to victory by a peaceful means or by a mere mass movement in South Korea where there is entrenched U.S. imperialism, the most villainous and shameless aggressor and plunderer of the present times and the No. 1 common enemy of the entire progressive peoples the world over. Therefore, the position of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which declared to win power by violence, embodying the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is solely justifiable.

The founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the basis of the idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on building a revolutionary Marxist-

Leninist party is a historic event in accomplishing the South Korean revolution and facilitating the attainment of the cause of national unification.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Revolutionary Party for Reunification, as a unified Marxist-Leninist Party, a party of the working class, was born of an arduous revolutionary struggle of the revolutionaries and people in South Korea against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. With the emergence of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class, broad masses of the oppressed and exploited people in South Korea have come to have a genuine defender of their class and national interests, and the South Korean people have come to possess a reliable political general staff in their revolutionary battle for freedom and liberation." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, pp. 86-87.)

With the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, as mentioned above, the revolutionary movement in South Korea has come to possess a leading force capable of embodying thoroughly the correct guiding theory, the clear-cut programme of struggle and the invincible strategies and tactics set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to have a militant vanguard detachment which has a staunch leading core, a well-arranged Party organizational system and a broad mass foundation.

Today the Revolutionary Party for Reunification sets it as the first and foremost vital task to arm the entire Party members and people with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution and the Sun of the nation, and is energetically striving for the establishment of the unitary ideological system of our Party, the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader.

At the same time, it is unfolding a resolute struggle to awaken the broad masses, rally them closely around the Leader and to prepare powerful revolutionary forces through various forms of mass struggle, while extending its organizations to the whole area of South Korea.

In spite of the bestial oppression by the enemy the revolution in South Korea is uninterruptedly forging ahead, shaking to its very foundation the fascist colonial ruling system of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi military rogues.

The ever-growing revolutionary forces in South Korea will eventually set fire to the powder magazine of revolution when the time comes.

Only victory and glory are in store for the South Korean revolutionaries and people who, engraving deep in their hearts the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and gifted strategist of revolution, are valorously fighting on, firmly rallied around the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Heroic Cuban People March Ahead

On January 1 this year we greet the 12th anniversary of the historic victory of the Cuban revolution which the Cuban revolutionaries and people led by their national hero Comrade Fidel Castro won by driving out the U.S. imperialists and overthrowing the dictatorial regime of Batista, their stooge.

On this occasion, the entire Korean people extend the warmest greetings and militant solidarity to the fraternal Cuban people who have scored shining successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction since the victory of the revolution, smashing all the vicious aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialist invaders.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the Great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that extended the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and marked a new turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

Indeed, the victory of the Cuban revolution ushered in a new epoch in the Cuban history. Today the Republic of Cuba is the beacon of hope for the fighting people in Latin America, throwing light of victory upon them. The triumph of the Cuban revolution has shaken the

U.S. imperialists' colonial system to its very foundation in the Western Hemisphere and is powerfully encouraging the peoples in this region to a sacred struggle for independence and freedom.

On the occasion of this significant national holiday of the fraternal Cuban people we look back on many unforgettable things, which we witnessed in Cuba. In accordance with the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on giving help to the Cuban people in their sugar cane harvest we, members of the volunteers' group of Cholima riders were sent to Cuba last year.

During our stay in Cuba, we could clearly see in their struggle for scaling the height of sugar production the heroic mettle of the Cuban people who have been advancing since the victory of the revolution. Militant slogans "Let's all help the countryside!" "Sugar front, too, is Playa Giron!" were put up everywhere, calling on the entire people to come out to the fields.

In active response to the call of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, hundreds of thousands of factory and office workers, students and servicemen came out to the fields to help the farmers in their harvest.

They were fully aware that their struggle for conquering the sugar height was a great battle for consolidating the victory of the Cuban revolution, dealing a heavy blow to the

U.S. imperialists who are desperate to strangle Cuba, and for giving a strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the Latin American peoples.

"...We regard our participation in the sugar cane harvest as a struggle against the American devils. Our endeavours for boosting sugar production will further increase both our economic power and national defence power." A woman militia, gray-streaked but carrying a revolver about her, told us in the field.

We were deeply impressed by her strong revolutionary will to defend and advance the revolution and by her burning hatred towards the enemy. Her bright face still floats before my eyes.

Of course, our story of her is not an isolated one.

A Cuban student told us, "Comrade Fidel Castro stated that the struggle for scaling the height of sugar production this year is a matter of honour for the Cuban revolution and, at the same time, a yardstick measuring the might of the Cuban revolution. We will carry out this task without fail whatever obstacles and difficulties we may encounter."

All the working people of Cuba threw themselves into sugar harvest with such a burning revolutionary zeal. They vigorously unfolded various socialist emulation movements for increased production at all units including the "one million arrobas workteam" movement. New records were established in battle every day. Before the

revolution, a farmer could harvest 150 arrobas of sugar cane at most a day. But now, the farmers who have become masters of the country harvest 500-600 arrobas of sugar cane each every day, chalking up an all-time high in the history of Cuba.

Everywhere we could see such a revolutionary stamina of the Cuban people who were striving to defend, consolidate and propel the revolution, rallied close around the Party and the Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, and their efforts were bearing fine fruits.

The Cuban people have made a big stride in laying the foundation of socialist industry and scored brilliant successes especially in the development of agriculture. Old relations of production were already liquidated in the countryside and the rural technical revolution such as mechanization and chemicalization has been carried on successfully along with the

grand nature-remaking projects; and great results have been made in the many-sided development of agriculture, too.

Big progress has also been made in the ideological and cultural revolutions as well as in education, public health and people's living. Cuba has turned into a prosperous country where the people are freed from exploitation and social inequality and enjoy democratic freedom and a happy life.

We warmly congratulate the Cuban people on the victories they have won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction since the victory of the revolution, and rejoice over them as over our own.

All these successes of the heroic Cuban people are conducive to fortifying the western hemispheric outpost of socialism and exert a great revolutionary influence upon the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations in Latin America and the rest of the world.

That is why the U.S. imperialists hate and fear the Cuban revolution and try hard to stamp it out at any cost.

During our stay in Cuba, the U.S. imperialist aggressors maliciously tried to foil the struggle of the Cuban people for scaling the height of sugar production.

The U.S. imperialist gangsters infiltrated into the Baracoa coastal area the armed rogues led by Bincente Mendes, counter-revolutionary elements and human scums who had been ousted from Cuba, and later committed a piratic act of kidnapping Cuban fishermen on the sea to keep them as hostages.

All these reckless provocative moves of the enemy, however, were frustrated in time by the Cuban people who had heroically smashed the armed intrusion into Playa Giron of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their threats of war during the so-called "Caribbean Crisis."

Today the heroic Cuban peo-

The revolutionary armed forces of Cuba are fully prepared to smite the U.S. imperialist aggressors



ple have firmly prepared themselves as an invincible force capable of repulsing any armed invasion of U.S. imperialism.

When the devils intruded into the Baracoa coast, we were afire with hatred towards the common enemy U.S. imperialism, and expressed firm militant solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle.

Indeed, the Korean and Cuban peoples are infinitely intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who are linked with close ties of kinship. We could keenly feel this from the first day of our arrival in Cuba.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are separated far from each other geographically and have different languages and customs. But the peoples of the two countries who firmly stand on the eastern outpost of socialism and the western hemispheric outpost of socialism, are jointly fighting against U.S. imperialism and for socialism and communism. Their militant friendship and solidarity are being further consolidated in this joint struggle.

While in Cuba, we members of the volunteers' group of Chollima riders did our level best to help the Cuban people in their sugar cane harvest, upholding the instruction of our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on further increasing militant friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people and contributing to their struggle for the conquest of the sugar height by displaying the communist spirit of collectivism and making continuous innovations in labour helping and pulling each other along. The Cuban people gave us hearty hospitality and welcome everywhere we went.

"Korea and Cuba are the closest friends. We extend warm greetings to Premier Kim Il Sung, a great friend of the Cuban people." This was an expression of feelings common to the Cubans. Everyone we met expressed high respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung,



Sugar-cane harvest by Cuban working people

the national hero and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander of our people, who had personally named us the volunteers' group of Chollima riders and sent us to Cuba.

And, on these occasions we felt anew our national pride and honour of having Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, as our Leader.

The Cuban people knew well the history of the heroic struggle of our people and actively supported and encouraged our just struggle.

We cannot forget the events organized during the "month for the anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea," which was observed in various parts of Cuba on the occasion of June 25, the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism." The fraternal Cuban people held mass rallies and other various events, expressing militant solidarity with the Korean people.

We were greatly inspired by the warm, active support and encouragement of the brotherly Cuban people to the revolution and construction work of the Korean people.

Our sojourn in Cuba further strengthened militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries.

Friendship and solidarity between Korea and Cuba are unbreakable and will grow and develop from day to day.

We once again warmly congratulate the Cuban people on their auspicious holiday and wholeheartedly wish them more brilliant successes in revolution and construction.

Only victory and glory are in store for the Cuban people who are firmly united politically and ideologically and are heroically fighting U.S. imperialism.

Lim Sok Jo

(The writer is one of the members of the volunteers' group of Chollima riders of the D.P.R.K. sent to Cuba to help the sugar cane harvest of the Cuban people.)

U.S. Imperialism—the Sworn Enemy of the Korean People

(1)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"U.S. imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy who has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years now ever since the intrusion of the U.S.S. 'General Sherman.' The U.S. imperialists, despite the shameful defeat in their first attempted aggression, ceaselessly perpetrated aggression and barbarous plunders in our country, committing so many indecipherable crimes against the Korean people."

("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism." p. 75.)

U.S. imperialism is the inveterate enemy of the Korean people. It started stretching out its tentacles of aggression to Korea more than 100 years ago. Since the first day of its aggression against Korea it has perpetrated all kinds of the most savage, brutal, heinous and brigandish atrocities. Before liberation, the U.S. imperialists backed the Japanese imperialists in their oc-

cupation and colonial rule of Korea, while engaging in aggression and plunder in Korea, and after liberation they occupied South Korea taking the place of Japanese imperialism and lorded it over there as a new colonial ruler. They forced the territorial division and the national split upon the Korean people and have converted South Korea into their complete colony and military base, into a hellish land ridden with famine and poverty, terrorism and murder.

In 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed an indecipherable crime against the Korean people. In the postwar years they have been in frenzy to ignite another war in Korea, while continuously occupying South Korea and desperately hindering the unification of Korea.

The 100-odd-year long blood-stained history of U.S. imperialists' aggression against Korea shows their craftiness, brutality, tyranny and ugliness most concentrically.

U.S. IMPERIALISM IS THE CENTURY-OLD, SWORN ENEMY OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy toward Korea has already a long history. It dates back to the middle of the past century when young American capitalism made its debut in the general struggle of the imperialists for colonial plunder...."

"In those days the U.S. imperialists had already schemed to occupy Korea and convert her into a military strategic base for their invasion in the Far

East in the future." (Kim Il Sung, Selection of Works, Vol. IV, pp. 13-14, 1953 ed.)

In the 1840's, U.S. imperialism began extending its crooked tentacles of aggression against Korea with a wild aim to convert her into a military strategic base in its Asian aggression and plunder her rich natural resources.

The intrusion of the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" into our country in 1866 was its first attempt to achieve that aim. The pirates illegally intruded into our territory close to Pyongyang

under the spurious name of "trade mission" and committed all kinds of brutal atrocities, robbing the inhabitants of their property, violating women and killing and wounding innocent people left and right.

Infuriated at the aggression and atrocities of the U.S. imperialist robbers, the Korean people rose bravely in resistance.

Mr. Kim Ung U, great-grandfather of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, standing in the van of this battle, vigorously roused the inhabitants of Pyongyang to action.

The masses of people launched fireboats against the pirate ship "General Sherman" and burnt it, and annihilated the pirates, thereby meting out due punishment to them.

Finding a pretext in the incident of the "General Sherman" like a thief shouting "stop thief," the U.S. imperialist robbers brazen-facedly dispatched to Korea the warship "Wachusett" in 1867 and the man-of-war "Shenandoah" and the armed pirate ship "China" in 1868.

In 1871, the U.S. imperialist gangsters organized an expeditionary fleet of five warships and committed a large-scale armed invasion on Kanghwa Island in Korea.

However, the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism suffered an ignominious defeat each time owing to the stubborn struggle of the Korean people.

When their armed invasions failed, the U.S. imperialists came into collusion with the Japanese militarists, realizing that they could not subdue the Korean people by themselves.

In 1875 the Japanese aggressors, in-

stigated by the U.S. imperialists, caused the "Unyogo" incident by intruding into Kanghwa Island and, making this a pretext, concluded the enslaving "Kanghwado Treaty" the next year by threat of force.

After paving the way for aggression by manipulating the Japanese aggressors, the U.S. imperialist aggressors came to Korea on board a warship in 1882 and forced the unequal "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade" upon the Korean feudal rulers.

They seized various economic concessions hand in glove with the Japanese militarists, thus revealing their long-cherished ambition to invade Korea and their brigandish nature. They bled the Korean people white, looted natural resources of Korea at random and took away many Koreans as slaves. From that time on, the U.S. imperialist aggressors worked ever harder to lay their foothold of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists schemed to check the influence of other powers, above all, in Korea and Manchuria by pushing the aggressive Japanese imperialism to the fore. By so doing, the U.S. imperialists aimed to facilitate their aggression on Korea on the one hand and, on the other, to dissuade the Japanese imperialists from launching out into south.

With this insidious plot in their minds, the U.S. imperialists actively helped Japanese imperialism during the Sino-Japanese war (1894-1895), and supported and encouraged it in its aggression of Korea. Such machination became more undisguised in the period of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905).

When a war for colonies broke out between Tsarist Russia and Japan, the then U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt clamoured: "I will be greatly satisfied at the victory of Japan, because Japan is playing our game." (H.F. Pringle, "Theodore Roosevelt," New York, 1931, p. 375.) Not only that. In June 1905 when Japan presented a draft peace treaty to the U.S. imperialists asking them to act as the mediator between Russia and Japan in concluding the treaty, he raved: "I fully agree with the Japanese on including a paragraph on its domination over Korea in the Russo-Japanese peace treaty." ("Theodore Roosevelt and his times," Vol. I, pp. 380-381.)

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists hatched a plot behind the screen to divide the sphere of influence with the Japanese imperialists at the sacrifice of Korea.

In July 1905, U.S. imperialism sent Taft, the then U.S. Secretary of the War, to Japan to sign the secret agreement with Katsura, the then Japanese Prime Minister. Under this agreement U.S. imperialism "approved" Japan's occupation of Korea, and Japan, on its part, assured that she would not encroach upon the economic concessions of U.S. imperialism in Korea and that she would not invade the Philippines, a colony of U.S. imperialism.

Under this secret agreement Japanese imperialism forced Korea to sign the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" in 1905 and deprived Korea of her diplomatic right, and also forced upon her the "Jongmi-Seven-Point Treaty" in 1907, thus robbed Korea's right to domestic administration. At last, in 1910, Japanese imperialism annexed Korea as its complete colony.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists not only actively encouraged and backed Japanese imperialism in its occupation of Korea but also positively supported its colonial rule and calumniated the struggle of the Korean people for independence, trying hard to obstruct it.

In March 1919, when the Japanese imperialist aggressors brutally suppressed the nation-wide, anti-Japanese uprising of the Korean people for independence, the U.S. Department of State went so far as to issue the following statement full of brigandish logic: "The Korean issue, being a purely domestic affair of Japan, is the same as an uprising in our Philippines would be for us. Many reports on the stand taken by the Japanese government for putting down the uprising are rather dubious. According to information in hand, it is questionable that extremely ruthless and cruel methods were employed by Japan." (Christian Science Monitor, April 21, 1919.)

U.S. imperialism retained various economic concessions in return for having actively supported Japanese imperialist colonial rule and further intensified economic plunder in Korea. The U.S. imperialist plunderers recklessly pillaged

first of all the underground resources of Korea. The amount of gold and silver carried away by them from the four leading mines—Wunsan, Changsong, Suan and Chicksan—accounted for 80 per cent of the total amount of gold and silver produced in Korea during the period from 1909 to 1920. Besides, the U.S. imperialist robbers built factories at the cost of the sweat and blood of the Korean people and mercilessly exploited them through the factories. They also were indulged in exploiting and plundering the Korean people, collaborating with the Oriental Development Company and big financial groups of Japan including Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Sumitomo by the media of loan and credit.

U.S. imperialism also attached a great importance to religious-cultural aggression to lay the foundation for its Korean aggression.

The U.S. imperialists resorted to all kinds of crafty machinations to expand the ranks of such scouts of aggression in Korea as "missionaries," "doctors" and "teachers" and through these scouts, to rear their stooges and inculcate U.S.-worship and flunkeyism and the ideas of servility and subordination in the minds of the Korean people. The fact that more than 2,500 churches were built in Korea from 1922 to 1924 is enough to show how desperately they were engaged in religious-cultural aggression.

Their "missionaries" madly conducted the reactionary ideological and cultural offensive to paralyze the spirit of national independence and revolutionary consciousness of our people, imbue U.S.-worship and anti-communist ideas and national nihilism into them and spread Yankee's immorality and depravity among them, while engaging in espionage and subversive activities, murderous atrocities and plunder.

The U.S. imperialists not only helped Japanese imperialism in maintaining the colonial ruling system in Korea but also tried every available means to suppress the revolutionary forces of the Korean people.

In the early 1930's when the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people,

were spreading furiously, Hoover, the then U.S. President, actively supported the Japanese imperialist aggression of the Asian continent politically and economically, clamouring: "Even the expansion of the war to the continent by Japan is welcome if it is aimed at liquidating the Korean people's revolutionary armed forces active in Manchuria and restoring the order in China." This eloquently shows what a great unrest and fear the U.S. imperialists felt of the anti-Japanese armed struggle which delivered telling blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and developed the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people onto a new, high stage and how overtly they took a hostile attitude toward it.

The U.S. imperialists who had laid the foundation for their aggression against Korea while backing the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea, more openly revealed their ambition to make Korea their colony as it became obvious that Japanese imperialism would be defeated in World War II.

Franklin Roosevelt, the then President of the United States, insidiously schemed in the international arena to make U.S. imperialism take the place of Japanese imperialism and enslave Korea as its colony opposing the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people for independence, clamouring that "it is necessary for Korea to have a period of political education by colonial rule of about forty years." ("Memories by Harry S. Truman," 1956, Vol. II, pp. 316-317.) Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists pushed ahead with the preparations for occupying Korea militarily while running amuck to rear pro-U.S. stooges by whipping together such quislings as Syngman Rhee.

All the facts clearly show that U.S. imperialism is the century-old, sworn enemy of the Korean people, that tried to convert Korea into its colony and helped Japanese imperialism in placing the Korean people under its colonial yoke.

After World War II the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Korea entered a new stage.

(To be continued)

Warm Congratulations on the 15th Anniversary of the Sudan's Independence

Today our people warmly congratulate the Sudanese people, their close friend, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Sudan's independence, under the grandiose circumstances in which the whole country, upholding the great programme for hastening the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution, a programme advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the Fifth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, has been vigorously advancing from the beginning of the New Year with a new hope and confidence.

The courageous Sudanese people won the national independence through a long arduous struggle against the colonial rule of foreign imperialists. They embarked upon a new path of development especially after the triumphant May Revolution in 1969 and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan which have opened up a new era in the history of the Sudanese people.

Under the leadership of the Revolution Command Council headed by President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri the Sudanese people, while resolutely repulsing incessant destructive and sabotage activities of the imperialists including the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces, crushed the ruling apparatus of the old society and established a popular regime in a short time, and boldly carried out various progressive democratic reforms, thus making great strides in developing an independent national economy and national culture and

in achieving the country's unification.

In order to remove the economic foundation of the imperialists and the home reactionaries and attain the country's economic independence, the Sudanese Government and people have taken such decisive measures as to nationalize many factories, enterprises, insurance companies, banks and so on in the hands of the U.S. and British monopolies that had long glutted themselves with the sweats and blood of the Sudanese people.

Also, the Sudanese people liquidated a large number of reactionaries who had sneaked into the Government organs and the military and police organs, and prohibited the activities of all the reactionary political parties and social organizations.

In particular, to stand up against the more open aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists of which the U.S. imperialists are the chieftain, the Revolution Command Council took of late a series of measures for increasing defence power, strengthening the revolutionary forces, readjusting the army, enforcing compulsory military service and organizing the national garrison. This makes for safeguarding and consolidating the victory of the revolution and frustrating at every step all the destructive and subversive plots of the enemies.

The Sudan has achieved great successes in the field of agriculture.

The Sudanese Government and people are making efforts to settle the "question of Southern Sudan," the product of imperialist colonial rule and aggressive

policy, and realize national amity and unity.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes made by the fraternal Sudanese people who, closely rallied around President Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, are striving for socialism, successfully fighting against imperialism and colonialism, and warmly congratulate them on the successes.

All the achievements gained by the Sudanese people since the Revolution have dealt a heavy blow to the imperialist reaction headed by U.S. imperialism and, at the same time, greatly inspired the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism for freedom, liberation and national independence.

Today the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the Sudanese people are endeavouring to promote the relations of friendship and co-operation with the socialist countries and extending a firm solidarity to the righteous struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Sudanese Government and people render active support, above all, to the struggle of the Palestinian people to liberate their motherland by beating off U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, Zionists, and to the liberation struggle of the entire Arab brothers for defending national independence and territorial integrity, and strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against the Indo-Chinese peoples.

Also, the Government of the Sudan and its people extend an active support and solidarity to the just struggle of our people to realize the independent unification of the fatherland after driving out from South Korea the U.S. imperialists, the most heinous, brazen-faced aggressors and plunderers of the present time and the No. 1 common enemy

of the entire progressive peoples the world over.

This tremendously inspires our people, who appreciate it very much.

In September last the Sudanese Government and people splendidly marked the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the national red-letter day of our people. Our people will remember this for ever.

The anti-imperialist, independent and progressive measures taken by the Sudanese Government in the fields of home and foreign affairs greatly contribute to the common cause of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for freedom, national independence and social emancipation, and they constitute a hard blow to the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people fully support the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S., and independent stand and measures taken by the Sudanese Government and extend a firm militant solidarity to them.

The Korean and Sudanese peoples, though far apart from each other, are the close friends firmly tied up with each other by the common historical lots in which they had suffered the cruel oppression and exploitation by the imperialist aggressors in the past, and by their common struggle of today for the building of rich and strong, sovereign and independent states under the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the Sudanese people and actively support with might and main the revolutionary policies and the just struggle of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and its peo-

ple."

The relations of friendship and co-operation between the Korean and Sudanese peoples have been steadily cemented and developed through their joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism.

Especially, the visit to our country of Major General Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri, President of the Revolution Command Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in August last at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, contributed greatly to the further consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and co-operation already established between the peoples of the two countries.

At present our people are united rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who is leading the Korean revolution to the victorious road at all times, and they are seething with revolutionary enthusiasm and fresh fighting zeal, immensely inspired by the militant programme advanced by the Leader at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a congress of great victory in industrialization, a congress of overall victory of the Juche idea, and are raising higher the flames of a revolutionary upsurge for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan far ahead of the set time.

We are firmly convinced that the Sudanese people will attain a new victory in the sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, for defending their revolutionary gains and consolidating the national independence, for the independent development of the country and territorial integrity.



A view of demonstration of the working people held in Pyongyang to congratulate the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. Photo shows a float symbolizing the three major tasks of technical revolution

